ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,048—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1893.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

	Vessels.	Tons	H.P	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	13th May.
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	700	R. Harvey	20th " Friday.
†*	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4139	800	W. DG. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†*	SIAM	3080	700	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I.	SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

17th May. 14th June.
31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA THERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	600	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mills	4,200	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,200	350	23rd May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Suez Canal House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. May 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the St amer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to Lond n.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,393	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 14th May, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buarch, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI via KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,032 tons, on the 11th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th May 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of Zanzibar's S. S. "NYANZA", 2,028 Tons, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, &c. on or about the 20th May. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla. Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE TO—PASSENGERS VIA BRINDISI OR MARSEILLES.

SPECIAL BAGS FOR THE JOURNEY.

LIGHT, STRONG, ROOMY.

ALL NEW—"GOOD VALUE."

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
No. 8. COLABA CAUSEWAY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES IN EVERY DETAIL.

TRUNKS.	HATS.	DRESSING BAGS.
BAGS.	HELMETS.	DRESSING CASES.
PORTMANTEAUX.	HOSIERY.	DECK CHAIRS.
DECK-SHOES.	RUGS.	WRITING CASES.
STRAPS.	MAUDS.	HAMMOCKS.

CAMP FURNITURE.

VALISES AND HOLD ALL BAGS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

STORES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT.

Sufferers will find this distressing complaint wonderfully relieved by "Thymolite" Powder. Re. 1 per Box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN CLARETS

FROM THE CELEBRATED FIRMS:—

Messrs. PENFOLD & Co. AND Messrs. CALDWELL & Co.

THESE CLARETS vary somewhat in character from the FRENCH PRODUCTIONS, and are rapidly making way as GENUINE UNADULTERATED WINES.

	Quarts.
OCEANA ST. JULIEN for Breakfast or Dinner	Rs. 13 8
Do. MARGAUX, fine full bodied	" 23 0
Do. HERMITAGE, superior character	" 22 0
HERMITAGE ST. HUBERT'S, drier than above	" 23 0

FRENCH CLARETS.

	Quarts. Rs.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, fine body and bouquet, per dozen	11	12	6	8
PAUILLAC MEDOC, a really good Wine	16	0	8	8
DEJEUNER, good body, fine bouquet	13	0	6	8
MARGAUX MEDOC, old, good flavour	25	0	13	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE, a charming wine	29	0	15	8
CHATEAU LAFITTE, choicest vintage	37	8	19	8

N.B.—The above Prices are subject to an increase of 10 Per Cent. owing to the Fall in Exchange.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA REMEDIES

Our Cholera Remedies are regarded as most excellent in all parts of India. Tincture Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Mixture Re. 1 and Re. 1-8; with Opium Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4. Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool!

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM Co., Madras.

WANTED.

HONGKONG REGIMENT.

WANTED, GOOD MUSICIANS, who must enlist for 5 years. Total pay with ration allowance is Rs. 27 As. 3 a month.

Applications, which should be accompanied with a Certificate from a Bandmaster shewing capabilities of applicant, to be addressed to Lieut. BERGER, Mian Mir, who will give Rs. 10 bringing money for every approved Musician. Bandsmen will be able to earn money in addition to their pay by playing out.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA

On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,
Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London. New Boilers were given in 1880.

Gross Register	2340-48 Tons.
Nett Register	1865-03 Tons.
Length	336-0 feet.
Breadth	37-4 feet.
Depth	27-2 feet.

Delivery at Calcutta. For further particulars apply to

APCAR & Co.,
Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public
a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SKIN IRRITATION

Prevented by the use of "PELLICULINE POWDER," a soluble dusting Powder of great value, Re. 1-4 per box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND

THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.
DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.

EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TILL 10.
THE LAST TWO WEEKS.
ADMISSION: EIGHT ANNAS.
FOR SALE.

EVE'S BOWER, complete with all Fittings, Mirrors, &c., worth the attention of Rajahs, Native Gentlemen, and others. For particulars apply to the Attendants.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 15TH MAY.
RETURN OF THE
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
A VERITABLE MARCH OF TRIUMPH.
A Demonstration in each Town Visited.
THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN INDIA.
Advertisements to the Contrary notwithstanding.
"DOROTHY."
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3. Other Prices as before.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A LARGE RUSSIAN DUCK TENT, 60 by 40, almost new. Can be seen on the Maidan, opposite Municipal Offices. Apply at the Kaiser-i-Hind Press. No reasonable offer refused.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Institution will be held in the Library Rooms No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M., to consider and adopt the Rules and Regulations of the Library as altered and amended by the Managing Committee.

By Order,
JEEJEEBHOY PESTONJEE MISTRI,
Acting Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 8th May, 1893.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 18th and 19th May, 1893, for the purpose of Balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, who has obtained six months' leave of absence, with effect from 6th instant.

The Ballot-Box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 6th May, 1893.

NOTICE.

1.—TENDERS are hereby invited for 3 CYLINDERS of Galvanized Iron for night-soil carts of 200 gallons capacity.
2.—Tenders must be sent to Cantonment Magistrate's Office, on or before 1 o'clock on the 15th May, 1893.
3.—The sum of Rs. 10 in cash must accompany each tender as earnest-money.
4.—The Cantonment Magistrate will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.
5.—All tenders will be opened by the Cantonment Magistrate at his Office, at 10 A. M. on the 16th May, 1893.
6.—The authority to accept a tender vests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will at his discretion accept the lowest or any other tender or reject any or all tenders submitted.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cant. Committee and Cantonment Magistrate.
Poona, 3rd May, 1893.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.........£50,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO,
AT A
MODERATE PRICE,
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following

SPECIALITIES:—			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin		3	12
Do. do.	" ½	"	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	" ½	"	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture ...	" 1	"	3	4
Do. do.	" ½	"	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture............	" 1	"	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye......	" ¼	"	0	14
Golden Fleece	" ½	"	1	12
Virginia Honeydew..........	" ½	"	1	12
Latakia	" ½	"	1	12

Mild, Medium or Full, as desired.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT
TOBACCO.
"HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO
Fresh Shipment just received.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, May 8, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 520 of 1892.

Sha Luckmidass Gopaljee ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hurjiwan Goolabdas and others ....Defendants.

Pursuant to directions contained in the order made herein on the 23rd of February, 1893, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m.—

A quantity of cotton goods, consisting of printed scarves, sarees, sadlas, grey dhotees, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
2 hill tents.
2 cases 100 boxes Java cigars.
A few lots of furniture consisting of mirror, door almyrahs, chest of drawers, single cot, easy chair, teapoys, &c.
On account of the concerned—
5 bales of straw boards S W damaged.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Goolam Hossein Sumsoodin, ex s s Victoria—
HS-80—1 case 9 pieces cashmere.
87-GHS—8 pieces worsted coatings.
88-GHS—1 case 6 pieces trouserings.
On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motun—
2 bales of flannellettes.
By order of Amurchund Sewraz and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jakaria Essa—
8 cases each 50 one lb. packet Pekoe tea.
11 " " 50 " Universal mixture.
2 " " 50 " Broken tea.
By order of Ragoonath Juga and Co., and account and at the risk of Mr. Anundrao Bhasker.
A quantity of silk clothes and copper and brass pots.
On account and at the risk of Hurkisondas Tribhovandas—
B C C—62-63—2 cases silk bordered dhoties.
On account of the concerned Ex s. s. Mobille.
3 cases Iron safes.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 light and neat victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light strong dog-cart.
1 bay Arab horse.
1 single seated office shigram.
1 half English-bred gelding, about 14'1½, very good charger, and good trapper.
1 bicycle.
The Property of a Gentleman.
3 China Sedan chairs, 1 folding chair, 1 tonjon, 1 tricycle
1 Calcutta-bult Mail phaeton
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Hajee Jani Begum, widow of the late Hajee Mahomed Husson Kajrani Moriswalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of copper utensils, glassware, crockery, silk and cotton goods, Persian carpets, blackwood and teakwood furniture, &c.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Bridge Road, behind the Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, 1 sweet-toned walnut wood, cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., windproof lamps, pictures, Cambay carpets, etc., the property of J. HILL, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF Gold Brocades, Plain and Flowered Silks, and Gold worked Doopattas.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Poorunchund and Permesridass, silk merchants of Cawnpore—

896—7989—1	case	12	pieces	gold brocades with border.
1009—1	"	22	"	plain colored silk.
8039—1	"	12	"	flowered silk.
1010—1	"	22	"	plain colored silk.
1011—1	"	22	"	" "
3082—1	"	12	"	gold brocades with border.
3204—1	"	33	"	flowered silk.
9978—1	"	108	"	gold worked doopattas.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 8, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OOMERKHADY PAKHADY.

Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises by order of Messrs. Moti Futta and Co. and on account and risk of Aga Mahomed Fucki bin Mahomed Raza Baba under the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of September, 1887.

All that piece or parcel of fuzundari land or ground with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house, situate on the western side of Oomerkhady Pakhady Road, and containing by admeasurement 152½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the Oomerkhady Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Nowrojee Limbowalla, and on the south by the property of Ibrahim Dhondijee Chinchoiker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneer, next door to National Bank.

AUCTION sale of two very valuable properties situated at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and is known as Bhawoo Russul's Property.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Datubhoy Ebrahim, Esq., and on account and risk of Vinayek Ramchander Luxmonjee, Luxmon Vinayek, Sunderrao Vinayek, under the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated 13th December, 1888.

LOT NO I.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses, which are known as Bhawoo Russool's property, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 761, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of the late Vishvanath Ithojee, on the west by the said or Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and on the north by the property of the late Mugajee Babajee Purabhoo.

LOT NO. II.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in admeasurement 1274-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of the late Vishwanath Vithoojee Joobani, on the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on the north by the Lot No. I. and on the south by the property of Athbajee Shivjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoordas, Dhurumsey and Cama, Attorneys for the vendor, or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 8, 1893. Auctioneer.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.............................. Rs. 26
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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid at the Rate of Rs 10 per Share of Rs. 200, and Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 (equal to 10 per cent. per annum) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 8th May, 1893, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with the International Competition for an Army Transport Cart has been EXTENDED to the 30th September, 1893.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of Subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Bank of Bombay or to the Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Vundravandass Pursotumdass.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATELL,
HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJEE GOKALDASS,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, subject to any reasons which may be given to the contrary, the Municipal Commissioner proposes, under Section 418 (i) of Bombay Act III of 1888, TO PROVIDE the following Local Standards of Weight and Measure:—

A.
4 Sers.
8 Sers.
10 Sers or ¼ Maund.
20 Sers or ½ Maund.
40 Sers or 1 Maund.
80 Sers or 2 Maunds.
And to withdraw all the Avoirdupois Weights now in use.

B.
For the Phurra (dry) measure containing 16 Pylees or 314·5 cubic inches, to substitute a Phurra (dry) measure containing 17 Pylees or 3341·52 cubic inches.

The Commissioner will be glad to receive and consider any objections which may be forwarded to him on or before 15th June next.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th April, 1893.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

TAXIDERMISTS AND NATURALISTS are informed that the Undersigned is a PURCHASER of FLAT JUNGLE COCK SKINS, of fine plumage, and also Kingfishers (flat) at the best prices. Holders of these Skins can send them by Parcels Post or Steamer and draw on account as follows: For Jungles at Re. 1-4 as. each, and for Kingfishers at Rs. 35 per 100. This amount will be paid immediately on arrival of goods, and any balance will be remitted direct to sender. Osprey Feathers and object of Natural History will be SOLD by Advertiser at the most favourable European Markets, and the result will no doubt be highly satisfactory to those who entrust their orders with A. CHILD, 33, Mildmay Park, London, N., England.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
[illegible]
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...............................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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Agencies at..................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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Head Office...............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTEREST-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!
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Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,090
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex-div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	840xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	153
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	58
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18¼Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
				18 pr. ct.	945
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	800
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.				16	220
	600	200	all		240
Colaba	508	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.				130	
	400	250	...		125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,000
French	380	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 wd
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
				75	235
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	480 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	405
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	*2,500
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,605
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26
China Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-4 "
Do. do. new	"	25-2 "
Australia do.	"	25-11
Bombay do.	"	25-10
English Sovereigns	"	16-2
Do. Dragons	"	16-1
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	228 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223
Five-Francs	"	321

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Special Meeting of Municipal Corporation for Election of Members of the Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Fred Abrle and Co., Ld., 4-30 p.m.
Eve's Floral Bower.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th:—Etolia (s), from Liverpool; and Nadir (s), Calcutta. On the 6th:—Simla (s), from Busreh; Lord Bangore (s), Cardiff; and Chiltern (s), Aden. Yesterday:—Mameluke (s), from Madras; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; Tregenna (s), Cardiff; Gutenfels (s), Hamburg; and Assam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th:—Loch Etive (s), for Port Said; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c.; Chiltern (s), Aden; Clandeboy (s), Hamburg; and Victoria (s), London. Yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Empress entered, and the s. s. Brindisi and Loch Etive left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Etolia, Tropea, and Venetia entered the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The Luximee Narayan Temple annual fair commenced in the village of Parel on Saturday last, and will continue for three days.

ARRIVAL OF A DEWAN.—Motichand Toolsichand, the Dewan of Rajkote, arrived at the Grant Road Station, on Friday last, at 6-30 a.m., with twenty followers, and has taken up his residence, at Kalbadevie Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch, to the Trieste Post Office, at 12-30 noon, on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOY.—Vishwanath Krishnajee, residing at Lower Colaba, reports to the police that his son Purshram, aged fifteen years, left home, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday last, for being scolded by his father for keeping company with lads that he disapproved of. The boy had on his person a silver watch and chain and other ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 90.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Kassim Hajee Alladeen, aged fifty years, whilst walking along Hornby Road, on Friday evening last, was accidentally knocked down by Mr. Sassoon's carriage, one of the wheels of the carriage passing over and crushing the great toe of his right foot. The injured man was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, on Saturday last, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dugroo Jubba, aged nine years. On the 29th ultimo, while the deceased was on his way to Koorla from Poona, climbed up a fig tree to pick some figs. He fell from the tree, fracturing his arms. He was brought to Bombay and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Friday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Mazurka	In Samont Seide	C. Faust.
Duet	Lied	Ulrich.
Valse	Gypsies	A. G. Crowe.
Selection	The Yeoman of the Guard.	A Sullivan.
Galop	Through the Air	Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL ACCIDENT IN A TANNERY—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Choola Moottoo Balla, aged forty years, a labourer in the tannery of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, at Dharavi. On Thursday last, at about 12-30 noon, the deceased was feeding a crushing machine with babool barks, when the fingers of both his hands accidentally got between the two rollers of the machine and drawn up to the shoulders. Immediately a labourer stopped the machine by removing the belt, and extricated the deceased, who was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, on Saturday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRICKET AT SURAT.—A match was played between the Surat High School Cricket team and Clerk's Cricket team of Broach, on Thursday, on the parade-ground, at Surat. The High School team in their first innings scored 83, in which Mr. Ardeshir Green scored 35, and Mr. Megha 11 runs. The Broach team then went in and scored only 53, in which Mr. Clerk scored 18. In the second innings without any fall of wicket Mr. Megha and Green scored 16 and 8, respectively. Then the High School team closed their innings, and sent Mr. Clerk's team in. They scored only 3 runs with the fall of 3 wickets. The time being over the match was drawn in favour of the Surat High School team, who had Mr. Megha and Mr. Patel, whose bowling was very effective. The Broach team had Mr. Clerk and Bharoocha for their bowlers, who also bowled well.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—As advertised the proprietors of the Novelty Theatre produced on Saturday the popular and interesting operatic piece, entitled "Talismate Gul," before a crowded house. The scenery painted for this opera was very pretty. The acting throughout was creditably maintained by Mr. Balivala and his associates, the audience manifesting their appreciation by frequent applauses. At the conclusion of the play, an exhibition by the Magnetic Lady took place, in which several young Parsis tried to lift her up, but failed. She was then put in a clairvoyant condition, and correctly read the thoughts of many gentlemen, and answered their questions. The questions were put on pieces of paper on a variety of subjects, chiefly marriage, money, and expectation of promotion in the service in which the querists were employed.

A "VERNACULAR" TYPE-WRITER.—On Saturday afternoon, Messrs. William Watson and Co. invited several gentlemen to witness an exhibition of what was described on the invitation card as "a novel and ingenious type-writer capable of typing in a most finished manner the vernaculars of India." The machine used was the "New Model Hall Type-Writer," which is fitted with changable India-rubber type-plates, including one containing Guzerati characters, while Marathee and Roman Oordoo plates are being prepared at Boston under the supervision of a gentleman connected with the Methodist Mission who is a proficient in the vernaculars. A few of the deficiencies in the present Guzerati plates are also being dealt by the same gentleman. We are informed that H. H. the Gaikwar has purchased about a dozen machines of this stamp. The machine worked on Saturday produced a very satisfactory result.

EXTENSIVE THEFT BY A SON.—Syed Hamza Syed Safulla, residing on the first floor of a house, in Peru Havaldar Lane, reported to the police, on Friday last, that during his absence on the day previous, between the hours of 3 p.m. and 8 p.m., the lock of his door was opened with a duplicate key, and a box therein was forced open and two gold rings, set with large diamonds, one gold chain, and other sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 1,158-8 were abstracted therefrom. From inquiries made by the police at the spot, it was ascertained that the complainant's son, whom he had turned out of his house some time back, was seen at the place, at about 7 p.m., on that day. On further inquiry the son was found at Memonwada, and on being questioned he at first denied having gone to his father's house, but subsequently admitted that he purchased a key from a Khoja and went with two of his associates to the house, and committed the theft. One of the associates, on being pointed out, admitted having received the property, and had made it over to the other associate, who reluctantly pointed out the property at his house, where he had concealed it in order to dispose it the next morning. The police have detained the three prisoners for further enquiry.

THE SERIOUS DACOITY IN THE DHRANGADRA STATE.—The dacoity mentioned by us, in our issue of Wednesday, which occurred in the village of Dhanala and resulted in a loss of life, has some new features with which we were not acquainted at the time of mentioning the matter. It is said that the sword-grinder who was reported to have been beaten and his swords snatched away, was really in league with the *Barwatias* (the dacoits). It is not known whether this rumour is true, for the man is not to be found, but there is strong reason to suspect that the *Barwatias* had, before coming into the village, made an arrangement with the sword-grinder, to, for obvious reasons, collect all the swords in the village, and that his being beaten was merely a subterfuge. The pursuing party have traced these *Barwatias* as far as Chikhli in the limits of Malia, not very far from where Lieutenant Gordon was killed. Night having come on, however, further traces of the dacoits were lost. Mr. Souter, Superintendent of Police, Dhrangadra State, has returned to Halwad, and was to have reached Dhrangadra, on Thursday.—*Kathiawar Times.*

SAD DEATH OF A MAGISTRATE'S SON.

AN inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, on the body of Mr. Ernest Plunkett, the son of Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate of Poona, in the bungalow of Mr. Grennan, Superintendent of Police, Girgaum Back Road, on Saturday last. The deceased met his death under circumstance, entailed in the following evidence:—

Mr. James Frederick O'Leary said: I am an assistant in the Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, and live at Colaba. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the above-named deceased, who was my cousin. He was about nineteen years of age, and was the son of Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate of Poona. He resided at the Young Men's Christian Association's Rooms, at the Grant Road Branch. He was an apprentice fitter in the workshop of the P. and O. Dockyard. I last saw him alive on Friday night last. He was a steady, sober, and a Christian young man. As far as I know, he had no trouble whatever on his mind. I heard of his death at about 10-30 last night. I came to Mr. Superintendent Grennan's house at once, and identified the body.

Mr. Edward Watson Grennan said: I am thirteen years of age, and am the son of Mr. Superintendent Grennan, and reside with him. I knew the deceased. He used to come to my father's house and play with me and my brothers and sisters. He came yesterday afternoon and after his dinner he came again at about 7-45 p.m. He, I, and my brothers and sisters played a game called "I spy" in the compound. Three of us hid ourselves and the other three had to find us. The deceased went to hide, and I heard him call out "I spy" from the direction of the compound well on the north side. When I went in that direction to find him, I heard a cracking noise at the well, and on turning my head towards the well I heard a splash in the water. I got afraid and ran for assistance. The butler came out with a lamp, and I went with him to the well. On looking into the well I saw the deceased's hand raised above the water. The butler went back to the house for a rope, and I remained at the well. When the rope was lowered to the deceased I called out to him to catch the rope, but there was no answer, and the hand disappeared. A servant was then lowered into the well by the rope, but he was pulled up as he could see nothing and could not swim, and another servant was lowered, but as he could feel nothing in the water, he was pulled up, and a *mali* of the neighbouring compound then went into the well by means of a ladder, and after swimming about he found the body and brought it to the surface and a police sepoy, who had also gone into the well, helped him to bring up the body from the well. The deceased could not swim.

Abbajee Krishna said: I am a butler in the service of Mr. Superintendent Grennan, and reside in his premises. I knew the deceased. He used to come and play with my master's children. He came at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 8-30 p.m., last night, I saw him playing with the children in the compound. I was in the cook-room, and heard a heavy splash in the well. I immediately came out with a lamp and went to the well. I saw that the coir matting, which had covered the top of the well had fallen into the well. I raised an alarm and ran to the bungalow for a rope. I brought the rope and threw one end of it into the well, but the hand had then disappeared, and I could see nothing. A crowd collected and another servant came, and a police sepoy went into the well and brought up the body with the assistance of others. Life was then extinct. From the time I heard the splash to the time of the removal of the body from the water, about twenty minutes had elapsed. I heard no scream or other noise, besides the splash. There was no one near the well, when I went to it the first time. About five minutes must have elapsed between my hearing the splash and my throwing the rope to the deceased. The servant and the police sepoy were lowered into the well and the *mali* went alone by means of a ladder. I did not jump into the well, when I saw the deceased's hand, because I do not know how to swim. I have never been into that well. A few minutes before I heard the splash the deceased came into the cook-room to hide from the children. The well always had a coir matting, covering the top of it. The water in the well is never used. The matting was used to prevent the fowls from getting into the well.

Bahadur Hurri said: I am a *mali* in the service of Mr. Nusserwanji Shapoorji Parukh, and live in his compound, which adjoins that of Mr. Superintendent Grennan, at the Girgaum Back Road. At 8 p.m., yesterday, one of my fellow-servants took me to the well, just viewed by the jury, and asked me to bring up the body of a saheb who had fallen into it. I went down by a ladder and dived to the bottom of the water and brought up the body to the surface. I and another man then tied a rope round the body, and it was pulled up to the top of the well. Life was extinct when I brought the body to the surface of the water. The water in the well just covered the top of my head as I stood at the bottom. The bottom is muddy. The mud is almost knee-deep. There is a parapet wall round the well about three feet and a half high.

Dr. Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody said: I am a Licentiate of Medicine, and reside at Churni Road. Last night, at about 9 o'clock, I was called to Mr. Superintendent Grennan's bungalow to see the deceased. I saw the body lying on the ground near the well in the compound and some Parsee gentlemen were trying by artificial means to restore animation. I examined the deceased, and saw that he was dead. There were no marks of violence on the body. From the appearance of the body I am of opinion that death was caused by drowning.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A HINDOO GIRL.

THE adjourned enquiry was resumed, on Saturday, at the morgue, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, on the body of a Hindoo girl, who was found amongst rocks in the sea, opposite the Churni Road Gardens, on the night of the 19th ultimo, The following further evidence was recorded:—

Narayanjee Parmanund said:—I am a dealer in cotton, and reside on the Kalbadevi Road. On the 20th of April last, at about 9 a.m., I came to the morgue, and saw the dead body of the deceased. I recognized the deceased as the child, who used to live with the accused, Swami Sajanund Liladhur, at the Churni Road Gardens. I have known the accused for the last twelve months. He was in the habit of coming and going between Bombay and places up-country. I used to give him pecuniary assistance. When I first formed an acquaintance with him, he had no child with him. I first saw a child with him about ten or twelve days previous to the 20th ultimo. That child was the deceased. The child was dressed like a boy, and I thought it was a boy. The child wore a white *pyran*, a white drawers, and a white cap. The *pyran*, drawers, and cap, marked E are similar to those worn by the child. I was present on the morning of the 20th ultimo, when these clothes, marked E, were found by the police amongst the rocks in the beach behind the Churni Road Station. When I first saw the child with the accused I asked him where he had brought it from, and he said he had brought it from up-country, but he did not say from what place. The child's hair was short; the head had been shaved. The child was about six or seven years old. I never spoke to it. I last saw it with the accused four or five days before the 20th ultimo. I never saw accused after that, until I saw him in custody on the 20th ultimo. I never heard the child speak to any one. I spoke to the accused in Hindoostani. I never knew that the child was a girl till I saw her dead body. I have no doubt whatever about the child whose dead body I saw, being the same child that I used to see with the accused.

Dr. Sidney-Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said: On the 20th of April last, at 10-30 a. m., I viewed the body of a female child, aged about six years, with the Coroner's jury, at the morgue, and immediately afterwards made an autopsy of the body. There was a bruise about the size of a rupee on the centre of the abdomen just above the navel. There were three small abrasions about a quarter of an inch long over the pubis. There were no other external marks of violence on the body. The child had not been subjected to the action of water. The child had not been outraged. The hair of the head was cut short. On opening the abdomen I found the cavity filled with clotted blood, the origin of which I traced to a rupture of the spleen which was abnormally large, soft, and very friable. The stomach was empty, the mucous membrane was normal. There was no injury to the head. From the *post-mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of the death was rupture of the spleen. There was nothing to show that even an attempt had been made to outrage her. The bruise on the abdomen must have been caused before death. The three abrasions over the pubis were no doubt caused before death. The bruises and three such abrasions, that I have described could have been caused by a fall. The spleen could have been ruptured by a fall. It was about six times larger than it ought to have been.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the girl was caused by the rupture of the spleen, but there is no evidence to show how the rupture was caused.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Khoja, named Ismail Sailman, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Nelmes, with voluntarily causing hurt to another Khoja, named Ismail Nensey, on the 29th ult. Mr. Rele, pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Rele, in opening the case, said that the injuries received by his client had been caused by the accused without a shadow of provocation with a dangerous instrument, a hatchet used in spliting logs of firewood. Probably the force of the blows was warded off in consequence of the complainant shifting his positions as they were struck, or the consequences would have been much more serious than they were. The pleader argued that there being two rival factions amongst the Khojas, the suspicion was reasonably entertained that the accused must have been instigated by some member of the opposite faction to commit the outrage. The other theory was that the accused was not in a right state of mind. Anyhow he did not appear to be a fit person to remain at large in a city like Bombay without proper restraint.

Mr. Kapadia pleaded on behalf of his client, that the latter must have been subject to fits, and that he committed the offence in the paroxysm of one of those fits. The oppressive heat prevailing in Bombay must have contributed to his feverish state of mind.

Mr. Cooper remarked that, when the accused was first placed before him, he behaved in such a strange manner that his Worship had to send him for examination by a medical gentleman.

Ismail Nensey, the complainant, stated that he went to Phool Gully to purchase firewood, on the morning of the 29th April, and that has he was about to leave the place, the accused assaulted him with a hatchet from behind. One blow was struck on his head, which was warded off the thick folds of the turban he had on. The second blow was struck on the lower part of his neck, causing a wound which had healed up since. A third blow caused a wound in his back, which had not yet healed up. He fell to the ground and was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital. That was the first occasion on which he ever saw the accused for whose conduct he was unable to account.

Corroborative evidence having been adduced, the accused, in his defence, said it was true he had assaulted the complainant, but he did not do so intentionally. He was not in a right state of mind at the time. Besides drinking large quantities of tea he smoked native cigarettes to excess and also took opium. He was very thankful to his Worship for sending him to a doctor, who had taken great pains to reclaim him, and had succeeded. The complainant was no enemy of his, and he had no reason to attack him.—Mr. Kapadia submitted that a nominal fine would satisfy the ends of justice. The accused did not appear to be responsible for his actions at the time he committed the assault. The fact was that the accused, who had been kept by his wife under restraint, and was confined in a room for a week previous to the occurrence broke loose in her absence, and having gone out into the streets, committed the assault without any intention on his part to do so.

Mr. Cooper said the accused must be kept under strict restraint for some time at any rate, and his Worship could not show him any greater leniency than sentence him to a month's simple inprisonment. It was not necessary to bind him over to keep the peace after his discharge from jail, as a relation of his undertook to carefully look after him on his release.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the company's registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas presiding. In the report submitted before the meeting, it was stated that during the year ending 31st December, 1892, the company had made a profit of Rs. 72,060-9-4, and that profit included the balance of Rs. 857-9-3 brought forward from the previous year's account. This profit the directors now propose to divide as under:—To the payment of a dividend at Rs. 60 per whole, and Rs. 15 per quarter, share for the year ending 31st December, 1892, Rs 44,985; to extension of building and machinery account, Rs. 27,000; to next year's account, Rs. 75-9-4,—total, Rs. 72,060-9-4. The new pair of engines as stated in the last report as having been then ordered out from Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co. was in course of erection. The gearings and two new boilers of 150lbs. working pressure each, which were ordered out to work with the same have arrived and were now in course of erection too. To replace the old spindles which were nearly worn out and were not fit to yield so much production and out-turn as would be commensurate with the heavy outlay of working expenses, the directors had ordered out nine thousand new ring spindles from the well-known firm of Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, and had also ordered out twelve new carding engines; and they now fully hope that the working of these spindles, when erected in the mill will greatly curtail such working expenses with the increment of the production and out-turn.

The above report was approved and adopted and the formal resolutions embodied in the report were passed. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE LADY HARRIS SHOOTING COMPETITION.

THIS interesting competition was shot off, at Mahableshwar, on Thursday, the 4th instant, and was won by Major Rosseter, who first tied with Major Von Donop, and after shooting off the prize (shot for shot) at 100 yards succeeded in winning. The conditions were 5 shots at 50 yards and 100 yards.

Any rifle (small), sights and position allowed.

	50 Yds.	100 Yds.	Total.
1 Major Rosseter	24	20	44
2 Major Von Donop	23	21	44
3 Captain Gabb	24	19	43
4 General Gatacre	22	20	42
5 Colonel Leach	23	19	42
6 Mrs Von Donop	22	19	41
7 Mrs Vidal	22	18	40
8 Mrs Doig	24	16	40
9 Mr Doig	22	17	39
10 Mrs Blundell	22	17	
11 Captain Fowle	19	19	
12 Mrs Fagan	19	19	38
13 Mrs B Lang	21	17	38
14 Lady Harris	23	15	38
15 Mrs Jones	21	13	34
16 Miss Wodehouse	20	13	33
— H E Lord Harris	—	17	17
— Mr Edgerley	—	16	
— Captain Peyton	—	15	

CARBINE MATCH.

ON Saturday afternoon a carbine match was fired off between a team of the Royal Artillery at Colaba and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The Volunteer Artillery pulled off the match by 55 points. The scores were as follows:—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Sergt W H Jackson	16	19	35
Gunner Blodwell	13	17	30
Gunner Martin	18	16	34
Sergt Pinder	20	18	38
Corpl Tayler	22	26	48
Gunner Bond	21	3	24
Gunner Geddes	21	16	37
Gunner Houfton	19	21	40
Gunner Penton	17	9	26
Cr-Sergt-Major Beckerleg	24	13	37
Total	191	157	358

R. A. TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Bombr Littlewood	14	13	27
Gunner Catteral	15	18	33
Gunner Mitchell	13	13	26
Gunner Howard	18	17	35
Bombr McErlane	21	10	31
Cr-Sergt-Major Clay	20	15	35
Corpl Careles	14	14	28
Bombr Fullard	15	2	17
Gunner Payne	20	18	38
Sergt-Major Griffiths	18	5	23
Total	168	125	293

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following handicap race took place, on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association. The race was open to any Association boat and ten boats were entered.

The following is the result:—

Names of boats	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Handicap. M.	Not time. H.	M.	S.
Eve	6	4	30	18	1	19	30
Princess	5	59	35	13	1	14	35
Nellie	6	3	0	14	1	18	0
Red Rose	5	51	30	—	1	9	30
Jannetta	5	55	45	5	1	10	45
La Mascotte	6	1	10	6	1	16	10
Blue Bell	6	0	30	7	1	15	30
Senta	5	59	30	3	1	14	30
Mannikin	6	4	40	9	1	19	40
Marathon	6	16	0	20	1	31	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clandeboye, 1,442 tons, Commander M H Ranson, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Commander P S Budd, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Calcutta (15th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Eastern Telegraph Co's steamer Chiltern, 832 tons, Commander J W Starkey, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden, (27th April), She sailed the same day for the same port.

THE steamer Lord Bangor, 1,911 tons, Commander J Davie, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (20th March) via Colombo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon & Co.

THE steamer Etolia, 2,113 tons, Commander R Jones, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (4th April) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Liverpool—Mr and Mrs Hawthorn, four children and Nurse, and Miss Steel. From Karachi—Miss Mackenzie, Mr W Cooper, Mrs Fitzherbert and child, Mr Sandeman and 13 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon & Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Assyria, 969, tons, Commander J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Graham White, Mr Syed Ebrahim and Two sons, Lt Chricstie, M J Bayless, Mr Ebrahim Bashe, Mr. Salla Rasid, Mr Abdoola Ganuan, Mr Jamsetjee Maneckjee, Mr Ahmed Asnend, Mr Mahomed Boodai, Mr Kholia Mishaie, Mr Alli Swhoo, Mrs J S De Mello, one gentleman 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Commander J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Elsworth and two children, Miss Reby, Mr E Penhey, Mr T Crouch, Mr J W Sealy, Lt. Vesey, Dr Little Tounton, Mr W Kelly, Mr J W Bean, Mrs Bean and four children, Capt Braid, Mrs J H C Kelly, Mr and Mrs Barthy and four children, Mr Gunning and 150 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Maclean	1486	Roberts	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
C	Calder	400	Lockyer	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	W. Branch	2147	Ritson	Hamburg	16-5	J Mackintosh
E	Carradale	2270	Dickman	Havre	10-5	W&AGraham
F	Transvaal	1781	Clumie	Dunkirk	11-5	J Mackintosh
G	M. Branch	1735	Anderson	Port Said	10-5	J Mackintosh
H	Lisbury	1726	Robinson	Havre	11-5	K Nixon & Co
L	Brindisi	2129	Blacburn	Marmagoa	6-5	Shepd & Co
M	Birdoswald	1992	Newton	Venice &	12-5	J Mackintosh.
N	Clandeboye	1443	Ranson	Hamburg	6-5	W&AGraham
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	10-5	A Simeon
P	Mab	1846	Rasmussen	Amsterdam	8-5	K Nixon
Q	Loch Etive	1397	Young	Port Said	6-5	W&AGraham
30 tons crane	Java	920	Mitchell	Not fixed		M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Kaveri	543	Fakeera		6-5	Shepherd & Co.
"	Brahmini	523	Budroodin	Mangalore	6-5	Do.
"	Satrunji	530	Mahomed	C. Mandvie	7-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Etolia	2000	Jones	Not fixed		K Nixon&Co
2	Clan Macnab	1472	Akeford	Havre	10-5	F Muir & Co
3	Deepdale	1715	Shap	Havre		W & A Graham
4	Bisagno	1459	Barbora	China	9-5	F Branchi
6	Rydal Hall	2139	Brooks	G. & Marseilles	11-5	E Bates
7	Cy. of Venice	2200	Campbell	Liverpool	9-5	Sir C Forbes
8	M. Teresa	1922	Deperis	Trieste	9-5	A L S N Co
9	Mortlelake	1808	Jones	Marseilles	Not fixed,	K Nixon
10	Longships	2842	White	Hamburg	8-5	W&AGraham
11	Santiago (bq)	460	Meyer	Mauritius		H S Sidick
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool	22-5	E Bates
13	Samoa	4707	Adam	Antwerp	9-5	K Nixon & Co
15	St. Fillans	1904	Fitzzerdo	Amsterdam	13-5	K Nixon&Co
16	Chatfield	1904	McFee	T. & Venice	11-5	J Mackintosh
16	Isleworth	1715	Garson	Marseilles	11-5	K Nixon &Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessel	Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Destination.
S.S.	Isleworth Idle	..	...	Coast and Karachi.
"	Pachumba	2-5	6-5	Do.
"	Assyria	..	7-5	Karachi & P. Gulf.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Etolia (s)	Jones	Liverpool, April 4.
	Nadir (s)	Budd	Calcutta, April 15.
6	Simla (s)	Robertson	Busreh, April 23.
	Lord Bangor (s)	Davie	Cardiff, March 20.
	Chiltern (s)	Starkey	Aden, April 27.
7	Mameluke (s)	Gill	Madras, April 29.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, May 4.
	Tregenna (s)	Glasson	Cardiff, April 6.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg, March 25.
	Assam (s)	Creery	Aden, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Loch Etive (s)	Young	Port Said.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Chiltern (s)	Starkey	Aden.
	Clandeboye (s)	Ranson	Hamburg.
	Victoria (s)	Adamson	London.
7	Assyria (s)	Skinner	P. Gulf & Karachi.

The steamer Nadir, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, began to load on Saturday last.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

City of Venice (s), 2201
Bombay (s), 2049, Robertson
Samoa (s), 4567, Adams
Tropea (s), 2603, Barber
Arab (s), 2723, Nash
Benwell Tower (s), 2073, Purse
Transvaal (s), 1781, Clunie
Carradale (s), 2270, Dickman
C Macnab (s), 1473, Wakeford
Deepdale (s), 1715, Sharp
Lesbury (s), 1726, Robinson
Clandeboye (s), 1443, Ransom
Longships (s), 2843, Whyte
Willow Branch (s), 2148, Ritson
Isleworth (s), 1716, Garson
Mortlake (s), 1808, Jones
Aston Hall (s), 2254
Rydal Hall (s), 2129, Brooks
Birdoswald (s), 1921, Newton
M Teresa (s), 1922, Deperies
J Tucker (s), 1668, Pengerby
Mab (s), 1846, Rasmussen
St Fillans (s), 1937, FitzGerald
Ailsa Craig (s), 2189, Chalmers
Inchlonga (s), 1944, Hamburg
Resolve (s), 2015, Elcoate
M Branch (s), 1735, Anderson
Bisagno (s), 1499, Barbaro
Bormida (s), 1499, Ansaldo
Brindisi (s), 1646, Blackburn
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Malwa (s), 1691, Seymour
Nizam (s), 1615, Dias
Surat (s), 1677
Venetia (s), 1551
La Seyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Vera, 299, Bemberg
Santiago, 460 Meyer
Halewood, 2100, Galt
C MacAlister (s), 1473, Leslie
C Maclean (s), 1496, Roberts
Lauriston, 2133, Iatta
Queen of England, 560, Spencer. (For sale.)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Boadicea, Gifford
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Pigeon, Gray
H M S Plassey, Gunn
H M S Redbreast, Stewart
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
I M S Dalhousie, Black
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Clive, Street

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 225 bales wool, M Cassombhoy; 52 bales wool, R Dhunjee and Co; 63 bales wool, D Nagjee 1,350 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co: 1,800 cwts linseed, P Jairam; 2,000 cwts linseed cakes, T H Moore and Co; 68 bales wool, P Dyan; 52 bales wool, E Sewjee; 45 bales wool, A Jaffer; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, S Runchordass; 100 bales cotton, G Callianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tropia s—187½ cwts turmeric, Manju and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Longships s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.
Willow Branch s—31 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Clandeboye s—300 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Tropia s—2,000 cwts linseed, T Ludha; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Transwal s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 4,002 cwts rapesee, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mortlake s—448 cwts wheat, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Isleworth s—6,840 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Deepdale s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 18,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon; 16,071 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.
Lisbury s—4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Carrodale s—450 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Clan Macnab s—5,000 cwts rapeseed, Nanse Khairaz and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, T H Moore and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rydal Hall s—3,273, cwts linseed, 4,998 cwts teelseed and 870 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berdoswald s—200 bales cotton, Brewel and Co; 1,045 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 67 bales cotton, A Blascheck; 320 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Maria Teresa s—25 cwts coir matting, Alex Makenzie.

FOR VENICE.

Berdoswald s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—306 bales cotton, R Luxmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, P H Talati; 750 cwts onions, The Union Co; 625 cwts raisins, 96 cwts kismiss, 9 cwts marthoothoo, 10 cwts silarus and 100 cwts googal, Quan Lun Eaoo; 8 cwts raisins and 36 cwts ooplate, A H Cumroodin and Co; 22 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee; 42½ cwts gum, M Dawoodbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—22 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Johnson, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Punjab Cavy, on leave.

MAY 3.

Simpson, Major, Bo. R A, off leave, from Cashmere.

MAY 5.

Abbott, Lt-Col, Bo. Staff Corps, on leave, from Aboo.
Anderson Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, on furlough from Bareilly.

MAY 6.

Bonnard, Col, Bengal, 2nd R M. Fus, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Beresford, Lt, Bo. 7th Hus, on leave, from Mhow.
Cave, Capt, Bo, Commt Trs, on leave, from Poona.
Sewann, Lt-Col, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Wooldridge, Lt, Bo. 22nd Infy, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Jonhson, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Punjab, Cavy, on leave, to Colombo.

MAY 5.

Osborne, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Thana.
Forjett, Lt-Col, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 6.

Dawse, Major, Bengal, Derbyshire, on leave, to England.
Manners, 2nd Lt, Punjab, K R R, on leave, to England.
Ellis, Capt, N W P, East Sur Regt, to rejoin, to Malta.
Pearson, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Beatty, Lt, Bengal on leave, to England.
Gordon, Lt-Col, Bengal 2nd Q O B L I, on leave, to England.
Cox, Capt, Madras, D A A G, on furlough, to England.
Finster, Lt, Madras, 3rd P L I, on leave, to England.
Wedderburn, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Fairholm, Capt, Madras, R A, on exchange, to England.
Swart, Major, Madras, S C, on leave, to England.
Porter, Major, Bengal 28th P I, on furlough, to England.
Cairn, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to England.
Harrold-Brown, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Waddy, Major, Madras, on leave, to England.
Brook, Anderson, Lt-Col, Madras, 24th Infy, on leave, to England.
Barnard, Col, Bengal, R A, on furlough, to England.
Tancock, Lt, Bengal, 11th Hus, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Surg-Major, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Dalgerty, Lt, Bo, 7th Hus, on leave, to England.
Beresford, Lt, Bo, 7th Hus, on leave, to Mhow.
Shore, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Abbott, Lt-Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Cave, Capt, Bo Commt Trans, on leave, to England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF MAY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·732	S E	6	102·5	70·1	64	0·13	5·32	+2·49
Agra	29·762	S E	9	108·5	72·5	54	0·06	2·44	+1·27
Cawnpore	29·799	E S E	6	101·0	71·1	74	..	4·32	..
Allahabad	29·810	N E	15	95·9	76·3	58	..	3·32	+1·33
Jhansi	29·767	S S E	2	108·5	77·2	47	0·01	2·39	+0·71
Jacobabad	29·563	S E	4	118·0	78·7	49	..	3·79	+3·07
Karachi	29·782	W S W	23	91·0	79·7	76	..	4·26	+2·81
Ajmere	29·721	W	18	103·9	80·1	35	..	2·37	+1·41
Deesa	29·826	S W	..	105·4	75·3	69	..	0·61	+0·15
Ahmedabad	29·856	N W	5	105·8	77·1	70	..	0·46	..
Bhuj	29·814	W	29	100·0	77·9	54	..	..	
Rajkot	29·856	W	18	103·9	75·7	70	..	0·50	..
Veraval	29·881	N N W	16	84·0	78·3	83	..	0·44	..
Neemuch	29·746	W	16	101·9	77·1	28	..	2·34	+1·56
Indore	29·820	W	7	103·1	75·1	59	..	1·97	+0·97
Saugor	29·752	W N W	6	105·4	77·2	29	..	5·49	+2·87
Jubbulpore	29·758	W	4	106·5	81·1	25	..	5·90	+3·23
Hoshangabad	29·786	S W	4	107·4	76·7	31	..	3·58	+1·79
Khandwa	29·82?	W	13	107·2	83·3	31	..	3·49	+2·07
Raipur	29·771	S W	4	105·5	85·0	49	..	4·96	+2·78
Nagpur	29·755	E S E	8	108·8	81·3	27	..	7·58	+4·99
Amraoti	29·774	N W	7	107·7	80·8	19	..	7·17	+4·90
Akola	29·813	N W	8	106·2	81·3	34	..	6·97	+3·97
Surat	29·882	W S W	1	103·2	73·5	77	..	0·27	−0·01
Malegaon	29·849	W N W	10	104·8	76·1	24	..	0·84	−0·79
Bombay	29·917	N W	15	89·7	80·0	74	..	0·83	−0·04
Poona	29·872	N W	11	101·0	70·9	43	..	1·53	−0·74
Sholapur	29·851	N	7	106·7	79·9	23	..	4·25	+1·88
Ratnagiri	29·893	N W	10	89·8	80·8	71	..	1·26	+0·25
Belgaum	29·895	W	1	98·5	69·3	71	..	1·45	−2·45
Goa	29·929	N W	14	89·1	81·4	76	..	3·63	..
Karwar	29·913	Calm	6	88·3	83·1	86	..	2·38	−1·09
Mangalore	29·907	Calm	4	89·8	79·9	81	..	7·03	+2·29
Calicut	29·893	N N W	9	85·8	77·5	78	0·03	7·47	−3·75
Cochin	29·917	N N E	M	88·3	78·6	83	..	20·92	+4·22
Bangalore	29·927	W S W	6	93·2	64·0	75	0·51	4·60	−1·34
Secunderabad	29·846	E N E	6	104·7	78·7	63	..	10·38	+6·95
Masulipatam	29·859	S	11	93·6	82·9	92	..	1·52	−7·20
Bellary	29·859	Calm	5	90·1	76·9	77	..	1·79	−1·51
Cuddapah	29·845	S W	..	103·7	85·0	49	..	2·97	−4·55
Madras	29·886	S S E	14	87·7	81·1	83	..	7·62	−17·51
Coimbatore	29·876	S	4	97·2	72·3	78	..	6·71	−1·69
Trichinopoly	29·876	Calm	3	95·0	78·8	74	..	7·93	−5·09
Negapatam	29·867	E S E	10	100·6	76·7	65	..	15·13	−18·72
Colombo	29·939	S S W	10	87·5	76·0	80	0·11	39·61	−3·95

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Agra and a rapid fall at Jacobabad, the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been moderate or small. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the West Coast, and lowest over the Indus Valley. Gradients over Sind, Rajputana, Gajarat and on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi are very steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad, Nagpur, Cochin, Secunderabad, Madras and Negapatam, southerly at Masulipatam and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch Khandwa Bombay and Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 36 miles an hour at Bhuj, 28 at Karachi, 25 at Rajkot, 20 at Neemuch, 18 at Khandwa, 16 at Malegeon and 12 at Nagpur, Amraoti and Jeypore. The maximum temperature is from 8 to 14° below the normal at Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly and 6° above it at Negapatam, and the minimum from 6 to 7 in defect at Delhi Agra and Bangalore, and from 5 to 6° in excess at Karwar, Nagpur, Khandwa and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are nearly overcast at Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and partially cloudy in the Madras Presidency and at Ahmedabad, Deesa, Jeypore and Cawnpore. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Bangalore, Calicut, Agra and Delhi. Abnormals indicate a large depression to the west-north-westwards of Jacobabad, and as the baric gradients are very steep in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi, strong winds with gales are probable there. The atmosphere is damp and cloudy at Goa, Karwar and Mangalore, and local showers are probable there. In the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana, dust-storms with rain are likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 5th May, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·810
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·4
General Directions of Wind*	..NNE, NE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	323

*From midnight to midnight.

A MORNING contemporary publishes a letter from an Englishman travelling in Persia, giving an account of the cruel treatment of some English children in an acrobatic troupe. A company calling itself the "Bedouin-Arab Acrobats" gave performance at Constantinople, and it was discovered by the traveller that the boys of which it was composed were chiefly English boys kidnapped or sold by their parents, and that they were infamously treated by their proprietor. Before he could take any steps, however, the latter hastily departed with this troupe for Persia. The English traveller is now following them to Teheran, purposing to appeal to the British Minister there. Some twelve years ago now, if we remember rightly, says the *Globe*, a "Bedouin-Arab Abrobat" troupe gave performances in Bulgaria. The English Consul-General at Sofia was called upon to make inquiries as to the condition of the troupe in consequence of the nationality of the boys, most of whom were English. By a curious coincidence that Consul-General, Sir Frank Lascelles is now British Minister at Teheran. The impressario of the troupe will probably not be unknown to him.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

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WANTED, STEAM-POWER FIRE ENGINES for the Indore Municipality. Price lists to be addressed to B. A. GUPTE, President.

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D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

A FURTHER decline of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday brought down the quotation to 38 5-16d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £63 5-16; but in New York, the Metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 83⅜ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having receded ⅜ cents, to 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 169,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·60 to 83·80 cents. per oz. Consols in London remained at 99 yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan at Thursday's reduced quotation of 109½; but, following the advance of the Bank of England rate by ½ per cent. on that day, making it stand at 3 per cent., the market rate of discount on short London Bills was yesterday put down ⅛ per cent., say to 2¼ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 2⅞ per cent. £600,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly shipments of specie to India consisted of £170,000 in Silver; and £30,000 in Gold all for Bombay. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was reduced ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 2 9-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 97; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·18¼.

To-day, a recovery of 1-16d. has taken place in the price of Silver in London, at 38⅜d. per oz.; and, in New York the metal has again advanced 1/8 cent to 83¾ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered. Consols have declined ⅜ per cent., say, to 98⅝; but other stock Exchange quotations are unchanged. Paris Exchange on London is 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·20.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged yesterday. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,290,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 3-16d. for May-June deliveries and 4¼d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat; the Sales having amounted to 6,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. All ready Cotton was unchanged in value, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer position, and 1-32d. in the more distant. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 12,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 46,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales greater, at 56,000 bales. The week's Imports were 6,000 bales less, at 62,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 3,000 bales; and as it stood yesterday, it was 146,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though 385,000 bales heavier than in 1891. The total visible supply had fallen off by 40,000 bales during the week, while of Surats there were 39,000 bales more in sight; and the figures for the total supply for all Europe which we give below show a decrease of 435,000 bales compared with last year's, but an increase of 611,000 bales as against those for the year before, while in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 103,000 bales and 229,000 bales, respectively, is shown in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was the same as on the previous Friday; while Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher; and compared with the price ruling for spot Cotton last year, and the year before at the same time, yesterday's quotation was 5-16d. higher, and ¼d. lower, respectively.

Hitherto only Cotton sold "for immediate delivery" has been included in the Liverpool Daily Estimates and Weekly Returns; but the custom of selling spot Cotton with an extension of the time for taking delivery, has grown to such a degree as to render the present method of estimating and returning the daily and weekly Sales inadequate and misleading, and accordingly, the following resolution was passed by the Liverpool Cotton Association, Limited, on the 16th ultimo to come into force on and after the 5th May, 1893:—"That all Cotton which at time of sale is actually in the Warehouse in Liverpool, or on the Quay, and which is sold on Liverpool spot terms, shall be included in the estimate of Daily Sales, and in the Weekly Returns of Cotton sold, notwithstanding any arrangement that may be made between Buyers and Sellers as to the date or dates on which delivery shall take place."

In New York, yesterday, prices of Cotton were virtually unchanged at 7 13-16 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 7·69 cents for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the total figures showed yesterday a decrease of 2,019,000 bales compared with those for last season, and of 1,866,000 bales in 1891.

To-day, the spot price has not changed; but August Futures are 2 points higher, at 7·72 cents. The receipts at the Ports are 6,000 bales, going against the same quantity both last year and the year before on the corresponding day. The Cotton in sight is given as 6,230,000 bales, compared with 6,200,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	30,000	55,000	44,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom..	31,000	49,000	35,000
„ „ Continent......	31,000	42,000	24,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,735,000	6,754,000	6,601,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	1,934,000	2,992,000	2,998,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,762,000	2,286,000	2,317,000
„ Stock in the Ports	620,000	755,000	444,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,740,000	4,174,970	3,129,190
„ Surats	360,000	462,650	588,550
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,583,000	1,728,930	1,193,520
„ London	5,000	17,000	18,000
American Afloat	70,000	80,000	145,000
East Indians „	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total ...	1,678,000	1,845,960	1,381,520
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 5-16d.	4d.	4 13-16d.
„ Good Dhollers	3 13-16d.	3 5-16d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	½d.	11-16d.	1d.

Here, Cotton has been quiet to-day at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; but the Mills have come forward as buyers, and have taken some 3,700 bales, of which 2,000 were Barsee, at Rs. 190½; the balance being made up of 400 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 193; 300 Mulkapore, at Rs. 184½-5½; 200 each of Untni, at Rs. 161; Mowa, at Rs. 195; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 187; 150 Khundwa, at Rs. 186; 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 197; and Pachora, at Rs. 168; and 50 Palitana, at Rs. 201. For export the only purchases reported are 50 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 193; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT.—An advance of half an anna per cwt. has taken place in Prices of *White Pessy*, at Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. for 91 per cent, and Rs. 4-7-0 for 85 per cent.; but other quotations are unchanged, and the tone of the market has been quiet, with only a small business passing.

SEEDS have become firm again, and a considerable export business has been done to-day, while the price of *Linseed* has advanced 2 annas per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,575	bales.
Wheat	35,407	cwts.
Linseed	29,212	„
Rapeseed	37,427	„
Poppyseed	4,798	„
Groundnuts	1,562	„
Castorseed	1,746	„
Rice	4,839	„

FREIGHTS are weak. There is little doing; and takers of space are scarce at 17s. per ton for May shipment, and 16s. 3d. for June.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand, but with little enquiry thereat; and for June delivery, at 1s. 2 21-32d., at which we heard of a moderate amount being taken. For three months' sight Credits, the rate for ready and May delivery has been 1s. 2 15-16d., at which a very fair amount of Bills were placed; but later, our rates coming slightly firmer from Calcutta, this was no longer available, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......1s. 2 25-32d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic......1s. 2⅞d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 2 27-32d.		„
Credits 3 do. ......1s. 2 31-32d.		„
Francs do. ......1·57¼		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a slight improvement in rates for Fours, 104½ having been quoted both for Money and Account; but at the close, 1-16 per cent. lower was named; and 100, nominal, was quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and, in the absence of business to test them, quotations are given as before.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIMLA.

DEATH.

SHAW.—May 6, at Sanawar, Simla District, Edith Beatrice, the beloved youngest daughter of the late Edith Florence and W. S. Shaw, High Court, Bombay, aged 3 years 3 months and 12 days.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DRUMMOND—April 12, at 12, Milner-street, Cadogan-square, wife of Capt Archibald Drummond, Scots Guards, daughter, stillborn.

STEWART—April 15, at 60, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, W, wife of Capt William Stewart, 10th Bengal (D C O) Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAUTLEY—WILLES—April 12, at Monk, Sherborne, Basingstoke, Edmund Cautley, M D, of 15, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, younger son of H Cautley, Esq, of Burton Pidsey, Holderness and Bramley, Leeds, to Evelyn Grace, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Gen Willes, B S C.

MULOCK—THOMSON—April 15, at St Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Frederick C Mulock, son of Col E T Mulock, C B, late 70th Regt, to Maud, eldest daughter of Col G C Thomson, late 1st Bengal Cavalry, 34, Argyll-road, Kensington.

MURIEL—YARDLEY—April 12, at St Georges, Campden Hill, Cecil Jeffery Muriel, of Willow-lane, Norwich, eldest son of C E Muriel, of St Giles, Norwich, to Isabel Octavia, daughter of the late Sir W Yardley, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay.

DEATHS.

DICKINSON—April 18, at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, Mary, widow of Maj-Gen Thomas Dickinson, Bombay Engineers, previously, widow of Richard Wees, Esq, F R C S, F L S, F S A, of the Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, aged 81.

FORBES—April 16, at Upton Cheyney, Bitton, Gordon Sullivan Forbes, late Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late Gordon Forbes, of Ham, Surrey, aged 73.

MACKENZIE—April 19, at East Bourne, Malcolm Monro Mackenzie, Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay Army, Retd, aged 65.

MOORE-LANE—April 16, at Ealing, Maj-Gen Thomas Gordon Moore-Lane, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 67.

MORANT—April 13, at Torwood, Weston-super-Mare, from gastric fever, following whooping cough, Irene Lushington youngest daughter of Col C M A Morant, late 4th Madras Cavalry, and Catherine, his wife, 9 months.

SNOW—April 17, at Jersey, Lt-Col, Percy Tonkin Snow (late 3rd Madras Light Infantry), aged 78.

SUTHERLAND—April 14, at Hove Brighton, Alice Frances, widow of the late Charles Patrick Sutherland, of Calcutta.

WALSH—April 16, at Aden, Alexa Annie, dearly loved and only child of L P Walsh, C I E, J P, Indian Political Department, and of Annie, his wife, grand-daughter of Col P Walsh, of Ealing, W, and of Laragh Manor, county Cavan, Ireland, 15 months and 26 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—April 26, at the Eden Hospital, the wife of Thomas, Coleridge Anderson, A R & T Company, of a daughter.

CRADDOCK—April 19, at Nagpore, C P, the wife of R H Craddock, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARTIN—ROONAN—April 25, At the R C Chapel, Cawnpore, Frank A Martin, son of P W Martin, Birmingham, to Eva C Roonan, daughter of the late M Roonan, Bombay and Limerick.

SEALY—MADDEN—April 29, at Peermaad, Travancore, by the Rev C A Nece, M A John S Sealy, Esq, J P, Acting District Magistrate of the Cardamon Hills, eldest son of the Rev SB Sealy, M A, Vicar of Gosberton, Lincolnshire to Florence Mary Rose, youngest daughter of the late John Travers Madden, of Inch House, Balbriggan, Ireland, Esquire, J P.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1893.

Now that the Bill for the abolition of the Presidency Armies and the substitution therefor of four Army Corps has passed the second reading in the House of Lords, it is very probable it will become law during the present Session. There is indeed the possibility that in the House of Commons the grave objections which have for ten years past prevailed against the innovating proposals of the Simla Army Commission, may find forcible expression, and that the Bill may be shelved. But in the face of the fact that the Bill has been introduced by Lord Kimberley in the House of Lords as a Government measure, and that the Government has an obedient majority in the Lower House, the prospect of its being included in the massacre of the innocents is but slight. What have the Bombay and Madras military services been doing all this time while their own future usefulness is imperilled? Absolutely nothing. They disapprove of the change in the status of the historic armies of which they form part, but they do not make their voices heard, or their influence felt. They regard the proposed innovation, as nearly all military authorities have done, as a serious departure from the sound principles of keeping the military forces of India in water-tight compartments—a principle, the saving efficacy of which was demonstrated during the Mutiny. When that cataclysm overtook the Army of Bengal, the Armies of Bombay and Madras were unaffected by it; the wave of disaffection or panic, or whatever it was, which swept through the ranks of the Pandies left the sepoys of the other Presidencies untouched. That fact made a profound impression on the statesmen and administrators of that time. It would seem, however, that the lesson of the fifties is in danger of being overlooked. Not only is it now proposed to abolish the three Commanders-in-Chief and the three armies and replace them by one Commander-in-Chief and one army, but the decision has been taken to reintroduce the system of caste regiments, which was abandoned, and apparently for ever, after the experience of the readiness with which corps composed of men of the same caste and religion became amenable to the machinations of intrigues of which the European officers were allowed to know nothing.

It might be borne in mind that the abolition of the three Presidency Armies and the concentration of the military forces of India under one Commander-in-Chief, though now recommended as a measure essential to greater military efficiency, was originally proposed as a measure of economy. The *fons et origo* of the Army Reorganization Commission was the desire to effect a considerable reduction in the military expenditure so as to relieve in some measure the injury to the finances occasioned by the Afghan War, which, estimated to cost £2,000,000, totalled up to £20,000,000 before all was done. It was fondly hoped that by severe retrenchment a million a year might be saved in the military budget. And it was believed and hoped that a large contribution towards this desirable result might be found by dispensing with two Commanders-in-Chief, and getting the third to take sole charge of the three armies. The abolition of the three Presidency Armies, to be replaced by the Army of India divided into four Army Corps was an integral part of this scheme of retrenchment. The idea of the Army Corps had the special recommendation of approximating in name at all events to the German system of military organisation. The fact was overlooked that the system which it was proposed to abolish was much more on all fours with the German system, the very essence of which is that each territorial area has a self-contained army corps, numbering some forty thousand men, recruited and drawing all its supplies from the arsenals and stores within its own geographical limits. But that was not a consideration germane to the chief purpose for which the Army Commission was set to work—the reduction of expenditure. In due course the report and proposals of the Commission were forwarded to the Secretary of State. Lord Hartington happened to be then at the India Office, and he lost no time in pointing out to the Government of India that, so far from effecting a large economy as supposed, the creation of one army divided into four army corps to take the place of the Presidency Armies would not diminish the expenditure in the least. When the proposals after reconsideration were again submitted, Lord Kimberley was in office. His Lordship subjected them to a closer scrutiny, which revealed that instead of an economy the expenditure would be considerably increased; the scheme was consequently hung up for several years, and nothing more was heard of it until now. The Bill, which has just been read a second time, is not recommended or defended on grounds of economy. Lord Kimberley, whose merciless criticism disposed of the last vestige of a pretence that the tax-payer will profit by the realisation of the suggestions of the commission, has introduced the Bill for the abolition of the Presidency Armies as necessary to strengthen the Army of India, and enable it to maintain peace and repel invasion. His Lordship informs the House of Lords and the country that the Bill will strengthen British rule in India. No one will contest the obvious truth that an efficient military organization is necessary for the protection of India against foreign aggression and internal disturbance; the only question is whether, having an army of 120,000 men recruited from the martial races in India, it is more prudent to embody them for the first time in one army or to preserve the traditional organization in three armies, each under its own Commander-in-Chief, and with local ties and associations differing from the others.

We know that the latter system stood a crucial test remarkably well; we have no assurance that the plan of putting all our eggs in one basket will succeed better. We are more surprised that Lord Kimberley should not regard the question from this point of view than that Lord Cross and the Duke of Cambridge should concur with him in the opinion that the abolition of the Presidency Armies will strengthen the hold of Great Britain on India. The Duke of Cambridge indeed until recently formed his judgment on the nearly unanimous opinion of all the Indian Administrators and Generals, whose experience dated from the time of the Mutiny. The Duke of Connaught, who was understood while in this country, to disapprove of the proposed amalgamation, appears now to have acquiesced, as apparently the Duke of Cambridge has done, in a change which seems to be accepted as inevitable. If the portentous change is to be consummated, it is to be hoped that its political effects will be somewhat minimised by the adoption of the suggestion of the Duke of Connaught that the Generals in command of the forces in Madras and Bombay shall continue to be Members of the Local Legislative Councils. This proposal has the support of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Cross, and Lord Northbrook, and it is therefore likely to be accepted by the Government. It is desirable on every ground that the Chiefs of the Army should be in touch with the Government of the Presidencies and acquire at first an intimate knowledge of the political and administrative questions now more than ever likely to occupy a good deal of the time and the attention of the Local Councils. It is no less expedient that the representatives of the different native constituencies which are being called into existence under the new Councils Act shall become acquainted with the representatives of the military element which gives stability to the State co-operation in the work of legislation, and will tend to mutual respect and goodwill, which may prove of political value, by removing a great deal of groundless suspicion and distrust. If the near approach of a great military power makes it necessary that our army shall be strong enough to deal with either foreign or internal enemies, it is equally desirable that the chiefs of that army shall be acquainted with the personnel of the Government and become familiar with the disposition and wishes of those whom they may have to defend. The Legislative Councils would not be complete without the presence of the Commanders-in-Chief.

THERE is a rumour afloat in London, we learn, that Lord Kimberley was personally opposed to the appointment of the Committee now sitting at the India Office to inquire into the action of the Indian authorities with reference to the Contagious Diseases Acts, at any rate until some further communication took place with the Lord Lansdowne's Government. The pressure brought to bear upon the Cabinet by some of Mr. Gladstone's principal supporters compelled his Lordship to surrender. We believe the report to be substantially correct; at all events it is not inconsistent with what is believed to be Lord Kimberley's views respecting the policy laid down by the House of Commons in 1888 when it adopted Mr. Walter M'Laren's resolution. Mr. Stead as editor of a monthly periodical is not the influential man that he was as conductor of an important evening journal, but he is doing his best within the limited means at his command to rouse the Nonconformist Conscience. "It is difficult," he writes, "to conceive of an offence that has a closer resemblance to high treason than this, of which some eminent administrators stand accused—treason both to the Queen and the Democracy;" especially, we suppose, the Democracy. He goes on to say that if the resolution of the representatives of the nation in Parliament assembled deliberately and decisively expressed is to be calmly set on one side by the bureaucrats "who are sent out to govern India in our name, armed with our authority, and supported by our resources, then the principle of revolt is set up in the heart of the administration of the Empire, and it is idle to pretend that we are any longer the rulers of India." Accepting the result of the inquiry as a foregone conclusion he writes *more suo* about the "calculated disobedience of official conspirators in high places," and maintains that when exposure comes they "must be broken—no matter how highly they may be placed." "If these charges are not rebutted," says the indignant critic, "it is difficult to see how Lord Lansdowne and Lord Roberts, to name only two of the most highly placed who are in authority over the conspirators can ever again be trusted with power by any Government supported by a majority of the House of Commons." He adds, "The offences which have brought M. de Lesseps in his old age to humiliation and condemnation were less serious from the political point of view than this, of which certain administrators stand accused. Let Lord Kimberley look to it lest he share the fate which overwhelmed the aiders and abettors of the Lesseps in the French Ministry." If some of the good people whom Lord Kimberley has offended by his refusal to allow himself to be made the tool of the faddists who are so powerful in the party to which he belongs could have their way he would be beheaded in front of Exeter Hall. In view of the agitation that is clearly upon us, or rather will be upon us, if the Government do not "break" those wicked bureaucrats it may be as well to quote the terms of the M'Laren resolution. The motion which, it will be remembered, was adopted without a division, reads thus:—"Resolved that in the opinion of this House any mere suspension of measures for the compulsory examination of women and for licensing and regulating prostitution in India is insufficient and the legislation which enjoins, authorises, or permits such measures ought to be repealed." It is not our duty to express any opinion with reference to the terrible indictment preferred against the Viceroy and others, but we may mention that in Anglo-Indian circles in England Mr. Stead's fulminations do not excite much alarm. We are reminded that the House of Commons passed a certain resolution respecting the opium traffic. That resolution has so far necessarily been more or less ignored by the responsible administrators of India. Sir Joseph Pease ought to ask the Prime Minister with whom he is on such friendly terms to appoint another "departmental committee," to consider why the poppy continues to the cultivated in India. A committee, consisting of, say, Sir Joseph Pease himself, Mr. Caine, and Mr. George Russell (a pronounced anti-opiumist), with a member of the Secretary of State's Council thrown in, would no doubt be an eminently impartial body. We make the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade a present of the suggestion.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY is coming out as an economist in Indian matters. The other afternoon he asked Mr. Russell whether the expenditure to be incurred in bringing the detachment of Native Officers of the Indian Army to England, who are to take part in the procession on the opening of the Imperial Institute, is to be borne by Indian or Imperial Revenues, and what is the estimated amount of that expenditure. The Under-Secretary replied that the expenditure in question was limited to £2,500, and that it would be borne by the Indian revenue. Sir G. Chesney thereupon gave notice that he would at the earliest opportunity call attention to this mode of appropriating the revenue of India. Some people think that the cost should be borne not by the Indian or the Imperial Exchequer, but out of the funds of the Imperial Institute. Sir G. Chesney shows considerable courage in taking a step that is calculated to make him unpopular in high quarters, though so far as the Imperial Institute is concerned its authorities, we suppose, would be just as pleased if the money came out of the British Treasury.

IN the convenient and easy form of a question Sir W. Wedderburn is calling attention in Parliament to the misdeeds of some members of the service he once adorned. The night before the mail left the hon. baronet asked Mr. Russell whether it was the case that for some time a correspondence had been passing between the High Court of Calcutta and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject of Government interference with the independence of subordinate judicial officers; whether that had led to a difference of opinion between the High Court and the Government; whether the matter had been referred to the Viceroy-in-Council and the Secretary of State, or either of them; whether the complaint of the High Court was that pressure was brought by the executive officers of the Government to bear upon subordinate judicial officers in order to obtain a larger percentage of convictions in police cases, and whether the Secretary of State would lay copies of all the papers upon the table of the House of Commons. Mr. Russell has deferred answering the question until he receives further information.

AT Sir Seymour King's dinner to M.P.s interested in, or connected with India, there were a few speeches. Parliamentarians cannot do without oratory in whatever circumstances they meet. The host proposed the health of his guests, and Mr. George Russell in whose honour the gathering was held responded. Mr. Henniker-Heaton gave the toast of "India," Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji replying. At the instance of Mr. St. John Brodrick, who seems to have brought back very agreeable recollections of his recent trip, the health of Sir Seymour was also cordially drunk. Nearly twenty legislators were present, and many more would have attended if a less inconvenient day than Saturday could have been chosen. All shades of political opinion were represented—steady-going Tories, democratic Conservatives, Liberal Unionists, Gladstonians, and one Irish Nationalist (Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill).

CAPTAIN JONES of the 1st Madras Lancers, has been deputed to commence the organisation of the Imperial Service Troops of his Highness the Nizam. Captain Jones has been ordered to proceed to Simla for instructions.

COLONEL W. SCOTT, Political Superintendent, Palanpore, who has been appointed acting Political Agent of Kathiawar, came to Bombay by yesterday's Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted on the Grant Road Railway Station.

NO news regarding the condition of, or the assistance rendered to, the pilgrims per steamship Khiva, left on the coast at Ras Merbat, had been received up to a late hour last evening, either by Mr. Hajee Cassum, the owner of the steamer, or the Customs House authorities at Bombay.

UP-COUNTRY papers state that the populace of Lucknow are alarmed at a rumour to the effect that a human sacrifice has to be made in connection with the new water-works. A local vernacular contemporary alludes to the rumour with regret, as a proof that the masses are still sunk in ignorance and superstition. The paper in question is, however, writes, the *Englishman*, no friend of the new waterworks, and this opportunity for an attack upon them is too good to be lost. Although, it admits "children may, or may not, be sacrificed, a portion of the population of Lucknow is sure to be ruined by the additional taxation necessitated by the water-supply scheme." There is a form of ignorance and superstition far less excusable than that to which our contemporary alludes.

WITH reference to the proposal of Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, to erect a public hall in Bombay, at a cost of five lakhs of rupees, it is understood that the noble-hearted lady is to add a further sum of two lakhs for establishing a free public Library in the said hall, and for the permanent maintenance of both institutions, so as to make them quite independent of any aid hereafter from the public or from any one else. They will be named after Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th April, 1893, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 212,965 maunds and Rs. 31,556 in the earnings.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

At the request of the United States Government, Belgium has issued invitations to the Monetary Conference, which will assemble at Brussels on the 30th inst.

LATER.

President Cleveland has postponed the Monetary Conference until November next.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER BANK.

The Colonial Bank of Australasia has suspended payment owing to a run on it. It is expected that the Bank will be reconstructed.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER.

The Maharajah of Bhownugger had a long and cordial audience of her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ROBERTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Lord Roberts arrived at Dover yesterday, where he received a splendid reception, his arrival being made the occasion of quite an ovation by the Corporation there. The Mayor and Council received his Lordship on the pier, whence they escorted him to the Town Hall. In reply to the address presented to him, Lord Roberts declared that our forces in India were never better prepared than at present to perform their duties. He testified to the loyal help he had received from the officers of the Indian Army during his command, and said that the dependence of the natives upon the British Army was yearly growing stronger.

On the arrival of his Lordship at the Victoria station, London, he received a most cordial welcome. The Duke of Connaught, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Archibald Alison, and Sir Peter Lumsden were amongst those present to receive him, and a guard-of-honor of the 2nd London Rifles was drawn up on the platform. His Lordship was loudly cheered as he drove along the streets.

REJECTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, MAY 6.

The Reichstag, to-day, rejected the Army Bill by a majority of forty-eight votes. This was followed by its being dissolved, and the elections are fixed for the 15th June.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

That an attack will be made on Chilas is now considered rather doubtful.

Affairs at Hunza, Nagar, Chitral, and Yasin are very satisfactory.

MAY 7.

Up to yesterday evening no further information had reached the Foreign Office concerning the affairs at Chilas.

LATER.

Latest news from Chilas, dated 30th April, reports that everything is quiet in the neighbourhood, and there are no signs of any gathering of the enemy.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

The latest news from Chilas, dated April 26, is that a spy who visited Sazin, forty miles down the Indus, could find no sign of the enemy, though the villagers stated that the Kohistanis were advancing. Local rumours are to the effect that the tribesmen of Tangir, to the north-west of Chilas, have declined to join in a fresh attack. Several dates have been given as those up to which hostilities are possible. The last one of all is May 6. Meanwhile, the Garrison at Chilas are quietly awaiting developments. Five British officers are now there, and work on the new road to Bunji proceeds uninterruptedly. It has been decided to follow the left or southern bank of the Indus as the ground is easier there than on the right bank. Bridging various streams which run into Indus from a high range to the south is being constructed under Captain Sandbach's direction.

THE DEATH OF SIR JAMES DORMER.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The following General Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is published :—

The following telegram has been received from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—"Have heard with regret and deepest sympathy the sad news of the death of Sir James Dormer."

HAIL-STORM IN SIMLA.

We have experienced exceedingly violent hail-storms to-day.

ELECTION OF A CANDIDATE TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. A FIASCO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, MAY 7.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council held on Saturday, to elect a member to the Legislative Council, resulted in another fiasco. Two candidates had withdrawn, and some of their supporters gave their votes to the President with the result that neither of the two candidates who were standing were elected. The meeting was adjourned to a month. It appears that likely no election will be made. New candidates are appearing daily for the mofussil municipalities and district boards.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 5.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived at mid-night.

HONGKONG, MAY 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	38 5-16.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1/2 9-16.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	46,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	62,000	"
" " Surats	*nil*	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,583,000	"
" " Surats	13,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	5,000	"

THUNDER-STORMS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Calcutta was visited by two thunder-storms to-day. In the first, early this morning, there was a heavy fall of hail, which did considerable damage to the windows and trees on the *maidan*. Nearly all the streets were flooded. The *maidan* was a swamp. Hardly a tent was left standing, and several big trees were blown down.

The steamer Umzinto broke her moorings, and got ashore. She is lying on the mud bank apparently not sustained, and seriously damaged.

THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

The Government of India have now under further consideration the question to transfer the Chittagong Hill Tracts from Bengal to Assam with a view to settling certain questions in detail, which have caused delay in making the change. Postponement of the transfer has been ordered until the difficulties have been settled.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTIAN FEGEN, No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A., is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jutong.

CAPTAIN T. E. O'LEARY, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiates as Inspector of Army Signalling, Bengal.

LIEUTENANT H. C. TYTLER, 11th Bengal Infantry, reverts to his regiment from the Surma Valley Military Police.

CAPTAIN A. P. WILLIAMSON, 5th Punjab Cavalry, reverts to his regiment from the Army Remount Department.

CAPTAIN N. H. S. LOWE, Royal West Kent Regiment, has been promoted into the 2nd Battalion in England, and directed to join.

LIEUTENANT HAMILTON, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, has been seconded for employment in the Military Accounts Department.

LIEUTENANT F. W. ROBINSON, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Western Australia.

QUARTER-MASTER J. J. GRUBB, Royal West Surrey Regiment, has, on promotion, been ordered to proceed to Malta to join the 1st Battalion.

LIEUTENANT J. BELEHOUSE, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from Fyzabad to Kirkee, on appointment to the L Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

LIEUTENANT H. KENNEDY, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, who is now temporarily employed in the Army Remount Department, will revert to his regiment.

LIEUTENANT C. T. A. SEARLE, 36th Sikhs, will rejoin his regiment on being relieved of his duties as Assistant Recruiting Officer, Ferozepore.

LIEUTENANT J. F. STEWART, 14th Bengal Lancers reverts to regimental duty on resigning his appointment in the Commissariat Transport Department.

MAJOR R. H. TWIGG, Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit, has been appointed Second-in-Command of the troops within the limits of the Gilgit Agency.

LIEUTENANT W. P. MONKHOUSE, Royal Artillery, having exchanged into the 25th Field Battery in England, has been ordered to proceed home and join.

MAJOR C. ADYE, West Yorkshire Regiment, has taken over the Command at Benares, from Major A. J. Price, of the same regiment, who is proceeding on long leave.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN LANE is appointed to the medical charge of the Cantonment General Hospital at Lucknow, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, leaving the station.

THE Government of India have sanctioned service with the Isazai Expedition 1892 being treated as foreign service, for the purpose of family pensions to the heirs of native soldiers under the usual rules.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. P. PALMER, C.B., has proceeded on sixty days' privilege leave of absence, and the Command of the Allahabad District devolves on Colonel T. G. Crawley, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANCTION has been accorded to the Gumbaz Cavalry Garrison of one squadron being found from Loralai instead of Murgha. The squadron of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, now at Gumbaz, moves to Murgha.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. T. DALY, I.M.S., having, on the 2nd May, reported his arrival from the Oudh District, is under instructions from Army Head-quarters posted to the medical charge of the 8th B. C., Allahabad, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. McGregor I.M.S., retired.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-quarters, Surgeon-Captain D. T. Lane, I.M.S., is directed, on being relieved of the medical charge of the 8th Bengal Cavalry by Surgeon-Captain J. T. Daly, I.M.S., to proceed to Meerut for medical charge of the 29th Bengal Infantry.

THE Secretary of State has ruled that the local allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem is admissible to all captains and subalterns on military duty in the Naga Hills, whether employed regimentally or extra-regimentally ; also that the same allowance is admissible to all captains, subalterns, and surgeons on military duty in the Southern Chin Hills, whether employed regimentally extra-regimentally, or on the Staff.

THE following appointments have been made :—2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lieutenant A. W. Peck, to be Squadron Officer, on probation. Lieutenant E. Barnes, from 16th Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 3rd Sikh Infantry—Lieutenants T. E. Scott and A. F. Ferguson-Davie, to be Wing Officers. 25th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant M. P. Phelps, from Derbyshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI, accompanied by Mr. White, General Manager, Bhownugger-Gondal-Junagad-Porbunder and Morvi State Railways and Mr. Morarjee Mungalji, Personal Assistant to the Thakore Saheb, arrived, on Saturday morning, at Grant Road Railway Station, where he was received by Colonel Humphrey, Inspector-General of the Bombay Police; Khan Saheb Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police ; Motichund Toolsichund, Dewan of Dhrole ; Mr. Luxmidas Khimji, and others. Mr. Luxmidas Khimji put a garland of flowers round the Thakore's neck. A guard-of-honour consisting of fifty rank-and-file of the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, with band and regimental colour, under the command of a Native Officer, paraded on the railway platform. His Highness then, accompanied by Colonel Humphrey, Mr. White, Mr. Luxmidas Khimji drove in a carriage-and-pair to the house of Mr. Luxmidas Khimji, in Guneshwadi, where his Highness remained till noon. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his arrival. In the afternoon the Thakore Saheb, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey, left for Europe by the mail steamer Victoria. A guard-of-honour of the 5th Regiment Bombay Infantry was present at the Apollo Bunder, and a similar salute was fired to announce his departure. Besides the gentlemen mentioned above, there were present on the Bunder, Prince Samatsinghji, of Palitana, the Thakore Saheb of Mathole, and others.

By the same steamer Mr. H. W. Barrow, Municipal Secretary and Clerk of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, Lord Hawke, and Major Wray left for Europe.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

YESTERDAY morning, his Highness Mansinghjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, accompanied by his Private Secretary, his Revenue Commissioner, and several state officials, together with fifty followers, arrived in Bombay from Palitana, by the Ahmedabad mail train. Special arrangements were made on the Grant Road Station to receive his Highness. As soon as the train arrived a deputation of the Shravak community of Bombay presented his Highness with a garland of flowers. Similar presentations were made by the Palitana subjects residing in Bombay. Amongst those present on the platform were :—Messrs. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Sulieman Abdool Wahed, Premchund Roychund, Manukjee Ruttonjee Reporter, Judge of Gondal, Punnalal Poonanchand, Oomer Jamal, Meherali Khakibboy, and a large number of his Highness' subjects. After shaking hands with those present on the platform, his Highness drove in a carriage and pair to Eden Hall, Napean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, which has been spaciously furnished and decorated for His Highness. His Highness has come to Bombay to receive his mother and his ranee who went, in February last, to visit the holy shrines of Kasi, Benares, and Mathura and the Hardwar Fair in Upper India, under the escort of Mr. Oomer Jamal, the Bombay agent of his Highness. They are travelling at present in Northern India and will come to Bombay via Allahabad, this week.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 21.

WITH the exception of Sir Richard Temple and the sixteen other gentlemen who threaten trouble, because they have failed to catch the Speaker's eye, everybody seems glad that the prolonged debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill will close to-night. From the debating point of view some good, if not exactly fine, speeches have been made, and one or two members can boast that by general consent they stand higher in public estimation than they did three weeks ago, but it is hardly an exaggeration to say that from first to last scarcely a single new idea has been put forward on either side. The Unionists may have some justification for saying that the exhaustive discussion has strengthened them in the country, but this is a matter on which it is less easy to speak with certainty than would be the case if an election or two were pending. In one respect the immediate result has not, so far as we can foretell, quite realized the hopes of the anti-Home Rulers. The only Gladstonian who has been encouraged to recant is the somewhat eccentric Mr. William Saunders who ever since I can remember him—and my acquaintance with him politically extends a good many years—always showed an inclination to quarrel with the policy of the majority of his party. It had been known for some time past, that although he had preferred to have received salvation, he was again on what the late Mr. Spurgeon called the down grade, but his open declaration in the House of Commons on Wednesday that he could not vote for the present Bill created a small sensation among Mr. Gladstone's supporters, who thought that he would not carry his opposition to the extent of declining to vote for the second reading. Mr. Saunders's position is a somewhat singular one. He is not antagonistic to Home Rule. Indeed, he is *ipsis Hibernis hibernior*. Although desirous that a Parliament should be set up in Dublin for the management of Irish affairs, he declines to help Mr. Gladstone to realise his aspirations, because he provides for two chambers instead of one. Ignoring the claims of the minority, Mr. Saunders thinks the proposed Legislative Council not only unnecessary but a stumbling block to "good government." Mr. Saunders, though himself a capitalist—he is the proprietor of well-known stone quarries near Bath, and formerly held a large interest in a leading news agency—has Socialistic tendencies, and is, above everything, a land nationalizer. Perhaps he thinks that with a co-ordinate authority elected by owners and occupiers of land the Nationalists in the Legislative Assembly would not find it quite an easy matter to pass those measures of "land reform" that in some quarters are regarded as the *fons et origo* of the Home Rule demand, and that are the cause of a portion at least of the hostility Mr. Gladstone's measure is encountering. Mr. Saunders, though he is apparently the only Liberal who will refrain from following his leader to-night, is not the only member of his party, who in private express dislike to the proposal to provide Ireland with an Upper House. One of the malcontents, Sir Charles Dilke, summons up courage to publicly express his opinions on this and other defects of the Bill. In a letter to the *Daily Chronicle*, where he is always sure of a hearing, Sir C. Dilke, who is gradually recovering his old position in Parliament, explains that he objects to the Legislative Council on account of the possibility that we should some day be called upon to imitate a scheme that he declares would be disastrous, at all events in England, to the cause of Labour, with which he has so prominently identified himself. But it is the vexed question of the retention of the Irish members that even more than the doubtful financial proposals, is causing so much searching of hearts on the Liberal benches. If we are to believe Mr. Labouchere, this anxiety extends to members of the Cabinet itself, who, though Mr. Gladstone, judging from his answer to Mr. R. Wallace, is not aware of the fact, are willing to break up the Government rather than consent to exclusion. The Prime Minister declines at present to tell us whether this point is regarded as vital, but Mr. Asquith, in his remarkable speech of this day week, left little doubt as to what he thinks about the matter. Indeed, his declaration that the continued representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament is essential, has had some effect on politicians, who, like Sir Charles Dilke, think it would be preferable if the other course were adopted. Sir C. Dilke in the letter to which I have referred above intimates that he is a convert to the plan favoured by the Irish members themselves, that they should at any rate for the present be kept here on the old footing. He says :—"So far as it is possible at present to forecast the proceedings in Committee, it seems probable that those of us who would have preferred in a purely Irish Bill the exclusion of the Irish Members will succeed in obtaining a more or less definite understanding that the present measure will be followed by some measure of autonomy for the other principal parts of the United Kingdom, and will support in the meantime the retention for all purposes of the Irish representation in the House of Commons, as preferable to the scheme of the Bill, which does not seem workable to those who have given to it the most careful attention." Whatever else may happen in Committee one thing seems to be taken for granted, namely, that the "in and out" principle is doomed, though the abandonment of that part of the Bill will not make the measure any more acceptable to the English if it means, as it would mean, the retention of the Irish members for all purposes. Their absolute exclusion, though a good deal may be said for it, is, I take it, entirely out of the question in the present state of public feeling. There are some Liberals, who have preferred to think that the House of Lords will not have the moral strength to reject the Bill when it goes up to them. They cannot still cherish that hope after Lord Salisbury's speech to the Knights, Dames, and Associates of the ever-flourishing Primrose League. "I venture to say," he remarked, "that if the House of Lords rejects the Bill a first time, and the Government introduces the measure a second time without a dissolution, the House of Lords will certainly reject it again."

Both Mr. Swift MacNeill and Mr. W. M'Laren, who have drawn numbers, or, rather, places for May 12, have given notice of motions respecting the simultaneous examination question ; but there is little or no chance of the matter coming before the House. For the same day the subject of anti-vaccination is down for consideration, and Mr. Hopwood alone intends, I hear, to occupy one hour and a-half in demolishing the disciples of Jenner ! Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is certainly doing his best to get a hearing for his pet project, and quite a crowd of members, besides the two already mentioned, are helping him in the ballot. I have often been asked what the process of ballotting for places is. It can be explained in a few words. At the commencement of a sitting members who wish to try for a particular day write their names in a book provided for that purpose in the House. Pieces of papers corresponding to the numbers opposite the names in the book are put into a box. At a given moment the chief clerk, Sir Reginald Palgrave, draws out these pieces of paper and hands them to the speaker, who calls out the names of the lucky members. As each member's name is announced from the chair, he must rise in his place and publicly give notice that "this day four weeks" he will propose such and such a resolution. The member for Central Finsbury has received assurances of support from the Nationalist Party, as well as from many English Radicals, but in the House of Commons it is one thing to promise and another to perform. The vote of the Irish members on the Bimetallist motion, to quote only one instance, shows that too much reliance cannot be placed on such offers of assistance. Mr. Davitt or Mr. McCarthy proposes, but in the present state of political affairs Mr. Marjoribanks disposes. In my case,' as the Conservatives to a man will vote against Mr. Dadabhai, that hon. gentleman cannot entertain the slightest hope of success, unless, of course, Mr. Gladstone should throw over his Indian Secretary in this matter as he seems to have done in respect to a subject I have already referred to.

As I am writing I received from the Society for the Suppression on the Opium Trade a copy of some correspondence with Mr. Gladstone which shows that the astute gentlemen who manage that organization are fully alive to the advantage of squeezing the Prime Minister. Writing to Mr. Gladstone on the 30th ult., Mr. Alexander, Secretary of the Society, points out with reference to the right hon. gentleman's reply to Sir Mark Stewart recently that no "measure" needs to be brought before Parliament in order to give effect to the resolution passed by the House two years ago on the motion of Sir Joseph Pease. The writer reminds Mr. Gladstone that the Indian Government has complete power, the opium trade being regulated not by any British Act of Parliament, but by the provisions of the Indian Opium Act, 1878. Mr. Alexander also contends that it is equally within the power of the Indian Government to suppress that portion of the revenue derived from Malwa opium, and ventures to hope that Mr. Gladstone's Government will not deem it necessary to wait for another vote of the House of Commons, but will without further delay "instruct" the Indian Government to give effect to the decision already arrived at. And then Mr. Alexander with great adroitness recalls some of Mr. Gladstone's own unctuous language on this subject. "You, Sir," he is told, "have recently said in regard to our conduct as a nation on this question, that it illustrates the sad and deplorable fact that the conscience is always lagging behind duty instead of keeping abreast of it. Abuse fattens, thrives, flourishes, from year to year, and generation to generation ; while by the slowest imaginable process, man after man, place after place, class after class, is at length awakened. The evil may be put down at last, but think of the human misery and sin that have been engendered in the interval caused by the delay." In the name of the millions of Chinese, Burmese, Javanese, and Indians, who are being poisoned and debauched by Indian opium, and of their unhappy wives and children, I would appeal to you no longer to tolerate this 'delay,' and no longer to be responsible for this 'human misery and sin'" Mr. Alexander concludes his letter in words that might almost have been borrowed from Mr. Stead's article in the *Review of Reviews*. "Your Government is constitutionally authorized—might I not say, constitutionally bound ?—by a deliberate vote of the representative House of Parliament to put an end to what you described in 1840 as an infamous traffic. Will you not use this opportunity to close a shameful chapter of British history and to rid our beloved native land of a reproach which tarnishes her reputation in the eyes of the whole world ?" Mr. Gladstone's reply must, I should think, have been considered by Mr. Alexander as rather chilling. Mr. Murray, the private secretary, writes :—"Mr. Gladstone desires me to again express his own desire and that of her Majesty's Government to take such further steps as may be found practicable to restrict the Indian Opium Trade, and to mention that the Government of India have recently announced that the prohibition of the use of opium which is already enforced in Upper Burmah, will be extended to Lower Burmah. This measure, which will involve a considerable sacrifice of revenue at a time when it can be ill-afforded, appears to Mr. Gladstone to be a proof that both the Home and the Indian Governments are not unwilling to take action whenever possible in the directions which you indicate."

Mr. Caine's Anglo-Indian Temperance Association has been holding its annual meeting. Our amiable visitor, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, was present, and made the following little speech :—

It is very gratifying to me to hear of the good progress made by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. Mr. Caine is well aware that the sympathies of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda go strongly on the side of total abstainers. Never has he tasted either wine or spirits. I am thankful that I myself have followed his example, and I know that that example has also produced a great effect on his people at large. I must beg to express my best wishes that your association may prosper and be of real service to the cause of temperance among all classes. Before I sit down I must sincerely thank Mr. W. S. Caine for the kind expressions uttered by him regarding his Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to mention that one of the pictorial papers publishes an illustration of a gold and silver dinner and dessert service that has been made here for the Gaekwad. According to the accompanying letter-press the service is for thirty-six persons, and weighs over half-a-ton. We are also told that "all the plate bears his Highness' crown, scimitar, and monogram, and is fitted in six solid oak brass-bound canteens of a very massive character." The description is no doubt generally accurate, but do Indian Maharajas wear "crowns ?"

The other Maharaja, who is about to arrive in this country—his Highness of Bhownugger—will, during his stay in London, reside at Queen's Gate, one of the fine houses in that fashionable locality having been engaged by him for the season.

EPIDEMICS AND RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It need hardly be necessary to say that diseases like small-pox and cholera become epidemic at any time, and when they take that form they create havoc among the people. No one will deny that a preventive to the spread of these diseases does more good than any skilful healing art that a physician can bring to bear upon them. It is this principle that has led to the passing of the sanitary laws in various countries, and thus by their operation, together with the spread of the knowledge of the science of hygiene among the people, epidemics have ceased to be so frequent and destructive to human lives as before. Nevertheless, the attempts of the authorities concerned in the prevention of diseases like small-pox and cholera as well as of the people, by the adherence to the sanitary laws and principles, have not altogether been unfailing. The cause of this must be attributed not so much to any inherent defects in the sanitary laws of the country or to any erroneous principle of the science of hygiene, as to the improper and insufficient observance of the sanitary rules and principles by the people and the authorities concerned. My object in introducing this subject is the present widespread epidemic of small-pox in the District of Tanna along the railway line, close to Bombay. A duty is cast to check the disease not only on Government or municipalities, or local boards, or sanitary boards, or people, but on the railway authorities as well, by their co-operation with the sanitary authorities, because railways are most frequently the carriers of infection from one part of the country to the other. The City of Bombay is so close to the District of Tanna that any epidemic arising in the latter is sure to be conveyed to Bombay, which, being a seaport carrying considerable export trade and having enormous traffic with the foreign countries, there is every likelihood of its spreading the infection all over the world. To prevent the epidemic reaching Bombay it is of the utmost importance that the Sanitary Inspectors, who get daily reports of the location of the contagious diseases, should travel over the railway lines and inspect not only the places along the lines, but, if they deem advisable, the railway carriages carrying passengers. If the Sanitary Inspectors are allowed to freely travel over the railway lines and inspect station, and cars, the railway authorities would be deemed to have done a great service to the people and for the check of epidemics. The Inspectors generally travel by roads in carts to inspect villages and hardly use railway lines. Every facility should be afforded to them, therefore, to perform the work of inspection on railway stations and passengers trains, by the companies, which can be done easily by (1) allowing the Inspectors free access to stations and railway carriages as above explained ; and (2) granting them free passes to travel on railway lines as frequently as possible. I hope the railway authorities would consider my suggestions in the interests of the public of Bombay and of the people at large.—Yours, &c., D. W. B.

BIG OR LITTLE MONSOON ?

WRITING on the 29th ult. the *Times of Ceylon* asks is this the big or the little monsoon, or is it the two combined ? The pilots, the Acting Master Attendant, and others who are generally supposed to be authorities on the subject, rather incline to the latter view, for the wind comes steadily from the S.-W. day and night, as it always does in the big monsoon. On the off chance that we are going straight away into the big monsoon without a break, Captain Carter, the Acting Master Attendant, yesterday turned all the vessels round with their heads to the breakwater, as he finds that the wind from the westward is too strong to allow of their remaining broadside on to the break-water. All the ships that have lately come in report heavy weather eastward of the Island—a sure indication of the big monsoon's approach—while the vessels from the west report monsoonish weather right from Aden.

DR. WESTCOTT, Bishop of Durham, wears a cross on his breast, an exact copy of one found in the tomb of his great predecessor, St. Cuthbert. While, however, the latter is of gold, richly jewelled, Dr. Westcott's cross is of iron. It was presented to him on his consecration as a bishop, and Dr. Westcott, having a dislike to jewellry, iron was chosen as the material of which the cross should be formed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, with the English mails of April 21, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 12 o'clock yesterday noon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Lt E W Scott	Mr R S Hawkins
Capt H R Lloyd	Lt E Halladay, R E
Mr F Hartley	Mr Parkin
Lt G Brownrigg	Lt H Haughton
Mr F Longbottom	

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev J Blair	Mr D W Hynd
Mr J Brooke	Mr and Mrs Maudeley
Mr J Channing	Mr S C White
Mr E M George	Mrs Day
Mr T J Collins	

FROM ADEN.

Mr Rogers	Col Carrington
Major Clerke, R E	Rev C F du Cunha

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

THE COURT.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Sir C Cameron Lees, Governor of Mauritius, to succeed Lord Gormanston as Governor of British Guiana, and also the appointment of Sir H. Jerningham, Lieut-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, to be Governor of that colony.

It is announced that the Queen will hold Drawing Rooms at Buckingham Palace on May 9th and 16th.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords reassembled on Tuesday, but the sitting was of brief duration.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. J. Burns moved the adjournment of the House, in order to complain of the Hull Board of Guardians in refusing outdoor relief ; but Mr. H. Fowler read reports from the clerks to the Guardians stating that admission to the house was offered to all applicants. The Home Rule debate was then resumed by Mr. Goschen, who commented satirically on Mr. Gladstone's sudden adoption of confidence in the Nationalist party in Ireland. Among the succeeding speakers were Mr. Forwood, Sir T. Lea, Colonel Nolan, and Sir J. Lubbock. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Lord R. Churchill, who was followed by other speakers, Mr. J. Morley concluding the debate, which again adjourned. On Wednesday the debate was continued by Mr. Rentoul, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Leng, Mr. Jackson, and other members.

POLITICAL.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir H. James received at the Westminster Palace, a deputation from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, who desired to protest against the Home Rule Bill. After listening to the representations of the deputation, the right hon. gentlemen expressed their sympathy, and promised their warmest support to carry out the object.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., was on Tuesday the principal speaker at a great Unionist meeting held at Limehouse, under the auspices of the National Union of Conservative Associations.

The anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death was observed on Wednesday in London and elsewhere in the customary manner. The statue of Lord Beaconsfield was profusely decorated with elaborate floral designs. Among the wreaths laid on the tomb of the deceased statesman at Hughenden was one sent by the Queen.

On Wednesday Lord Salisbury presided, in his capacity as Grand Master, over the annual meeting of the Primrose League, which was held in Covent Garden Theatre. After Sir W. Marriott had made a statement as to its progress during the past year, Lord Salisbury delivered an address, in which he pointed out that the adverse result of the last general election would have been avoided if only 800 electors in England and Scotland had voted differently. Discussing the Home Rule Bill, he ventured to predict that if the Bill were rejected by the House of Lords and the Government introduced it again without a dissolution, the House of Lords would reject it a second time.

On Wednesday Mr. Gladstone received a deputation representing the Durham and Northumberland miners, with reference to the eight hours question. It was explained that the great majority of the miners in the two counties were opposed to legislative interference with the hours of adult labour. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that his prepossessions were against statutory interference with adult labour. He was Convinced that the true interests of the entire working classes of the country were bound up with respect for the principle of individual freedom. After referring to practical difficulties in the way of a general compulsory eight hours rule to collieries worked on different methods, he suggested that the case might be one for the application of the principle of local option.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Monday, by a majority of 80 to 11 votes, adopted a petition to the House of Commons against the Home Rule Bill.

Large and unanimous meetings against the Welsh Suspensory Bill were held on Monday at Stratford, Wolverhampton, Plymouth, Bristol, and other places.

The Session of the London Diocesan Conference was opened on Tuesday at King's College. The Bishop of London presided, and in his opening address reviewed the progress made in the Diocese in various departments of Church work, and referred to the Welsh Suspensory Bill as the beginning of an attempt to secularize the endowments of the Church. Subsequently the Conference passed a resolution strongly condemning the Bill, and agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament against it.

IRELAND.

The Town Council of Belfast, at a special meeting on Monday, unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the concession of a separate Parliament to Ireland as being likely to be ruinous to that country and disastrous to Great Britain.

The Cork Town Council, after more than four hours' debate, adopted, by a majority of 28 to 8, a motion in favour of the Home Rule Bill. Most of the Unionist members were absent.

GENERAL.

A deputation from the Imperial Federation League was introduced to the Prime Minister on Thursday by Mr. E. Stanhope, to request the Government's support to the movement for consolidating the unity of the Empire and establishing a common system of Imperial and Colonial defence. Mr. Gladstone expressed sympath with the general objects of the deputation, but held out no hope of definite action at present towards their realisation.

Mr. Gladstone has refused to receive a deputation from the United Empire Trade League, on the ground that he could in no circumstances recommend the imposition of differential duties on foreign imports.

At the half-yearly meeting of the General Council of Edinburgh University, held on Wednesday, a report of a sub-committee approving the recommendation of the University Commission that theological and ecclesiastical tests be abolished was, after discussion, adopted.

The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the management and failure of the House and Land Investment Trust Limited Liability Company—one of the "Balfour group"—was resumed on Tuesday, before Mr. Registrar Emden at the Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street. Mr. R. S. Pattison and Major Wright, two of the directors, were examined, and admitted that they had placed themselves entirely in the hands of J. S. Balfour, and had made no attempt to scrutinize the transactions of the company. H. G. Wright, formerly solicitor to the Trust, and now serving a term of penal servitude for frauds on the Liberator Society, was also examined after which the inquiry was adjourned "sine die."

At the trial of the Hansard Union defendants, on Tuesday, the evidence for the defence was concluded. Sir E. Clarke, Q. C., submitted that there was no case against Sir H. Isaacs and Mr. Justice Hawkins expressed the opinion that, while there might have been great laxity in the manner in which the company was conducted he did not see that criminal liability had been made out against that defendant. The trial was again adjourned.

In the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court, on Tuesday, Sir H. James applied for an attachment against the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland for contempt of Court. Last Wednesday, while certain papers belonging to the late Duke were being inspected under an order of the Court, the Duchess put one of them on the fire and destroyed it. Mr. Finlay, on behalf of the Duchess, expressed her regret for what she had done, and submitted an affidavit from her alleging that the letter was one from the Duke to herself on a private matter, which she thought she was at liberty to destroy. The President said the Duchess had committed an act which, so far as he knew, was without parallel. He ordered the Duchess to pay a fine of £250 and the plaintiff's costs of the motion, and to be imprisoned for six weeks. The Duchess was unable to surrender to the Court on Wednesday, in consequence of illness which was proved by medical certificates.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, late M.S.C. ; Maj-Gen. T. G. M. Lane, Mad. (Ret.) ; Lt.-Col. P. T. Snow, Mad. (Ret.) . Brig-Surg. M. M. Mackenzie, Bo. (Ret.) ; Lord Mowbray and Stourton ; Sir G. Whichcote, Bart. ; Sir A. Walsh ; Mr. J. A. Symonds ; M. Tricou ; Capt. Kerkhoven ; Gen. Smith, U.S.A. ; Count Bismarck.

THE FREEMASONS' LODGE OF SORROW.

THE LATE MR. SORABJEE S. BENGALEE.

ON Saturday evening last, Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," the oldest native Lodge in this country, held a Lodge of Sorrow, in memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., who was an honorary member of it for many years past. All Master Masons had been invited to witness the solemn ceremony, and many European, Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan members of different Lodges were present. The occasion derived additional importance from the attendance of Mr. J. W. Smith, the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, with his Grand Lodge officers, who were cordially received with all the honours due to their exalted position in the Craft. Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga, the Secretary of the Lodge, opened the proceedings of the evening with reading the minutes of the last regular monthly meeting, which were confirmed, after which the Lodge of Sorrow was formed, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Master of the Lodge, presiding at the latter as he did at the former. The ceremony commenced with solemn music (the Dead March in Saul) played on the pianoforte, by Mr. Jehangir K. R. Cama, and was impressively gone through by the Wor. Master and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, who acted as Grand Chaplain, all the brethren taking part therein at intervals. The prayers and hymns were rehearsed in a specially impressive and solemn style, with pianoforte accompaniment.

Mr. K. R. Cama, a Past Master of the Lodge, and an intimate friend of the deceased, was entrusted with the funeral oration for the evening, but the newspapers and public halls having left little for him to say of the deceased as a citizen, he drew with an affectionate hand a picture of the private virtues of the man, an aspect of his life which had not been sufficiently touched upon by others. Mr. Cama said, *inter alia*, Mr. Sorabjee was a man of character, of a firm and solid character. He had from his early life not allowed himself to be drifted wherever outside circumstances might lead him, but he had marked out a course of conduct for himself, evolved from natural disposition and sober meditation, which he had preserved and adhered to unswervingly till the last day of his life. Fate desired to put his principles to the test, and we are glad our friend passed through the painful and heart-rending ordeal undaunted and unvanquished. Victory, not defeat, were the last words he uttered on his death-bed. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, though his grand-father had passed for a wealthy and influential member of the community in Bengal. It is always the leading and richest man in our community who thinks of building a Tower of Silence, and Nowrojee Oomrigar built one at Calcutta. The family originally belonged-the Oomrigars, but Nowrojee had spent his life-time in Calcutta and died there ; hence he and his generation came to be known as the Bengalees. In the fifties, Sorabjee was associated with Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Nowrojee Furdoonjee in founding and maintaining all the various Parsee institutions, the first germ of which sprang from the spark of inspiration struck by Professor Patten. The Students' Society, the Dnyan Prasak, the female schools, the Rahanu Maya, the *Rast Goftar*, all grew up one after another in quick succession. At that time Sorabjee came to be known as a moderate-opinioned, sober, conciliatorily-disposed man. He never thought of self-aggrandisement, his modesty conspicuously gave lustre to his acquirements. He became connected with the Grahams. There, again, he widened his mercantile knowledge. He travelled to Europe and through India for mercantile purposes. His conduct, ability, and conscientiousness so struck the Grahams that they pushed him on. His partnership with Grahams' brokers brought him affluence. He was not in a hurry to become suddenly rich. During the share mania every one was running to seize the El Dorado. Fortunes were made in no time. Those seemingly dull, stupid-headed fellows who paused, who had not the sagacity and sharpness to take the tide at its flood, were left gaping behind dry and parched. Sorabjee was one of them. He saw with a rare foresight that the same tide was sure to ebb and return and bring the vessels laden with the treasure-troves back ashore to strike against the Back Bay reefs and splinter into fragments. Though for a time he felt chagrined that he was left poor when all were fast becoming rich, he had the sagacity and patience to abide contentedly in that poor condition, trusting that eventually he would be able to preserve what little he had got by honest labour, whilst for others who had suddenly acquired new fortunes he predicted they were most likely not only to lose their hastily-made acquirements, but their ancestral patrimony also. And it happened as he prophetically predicted. He was out of the reach and was so left untouched by the stormy panic when it at last came in which many a long-standing firm and ancient families foundered never to rise again to the surface. He did a great public service then by giving the warning note in the public prints and dissuading every one from speculating. He used his money for the benefit of the poor, needy, but intelligent boys, who wanted help and assistance to prosecute their studies. He believed in education thoroughly. A man of some importance with so many connections, with no vanity in him, of an affable and accessible temperament, having regard and consideration for all, he rose rapidly in public estimation, and he was besieged by people who sought his assistance and advice. His acquaintance became wide. In the meanwhile his public life ran apace. No institution, the object of which he approved, lacked his sympathy. He became a leader of the reformers. Now and then he led the van to oppose the acts of the Panchayet, to raise protests against their mandates, though personally he was friendly with its members. He fought, whenever he did, for measures not for men. He was taking an active part in the Rahanu Maya, and at the same time was a great favourite with the first baronet and his son Rustomjee, who utterly disapproved of the Rahanu Maya reforms. He was a staunch friend and supporter of Kursondas Muljee in fighting the Maharaja case, the prosecution of which was led by Vurjivandas Madhowdas, and, most surprisingly, he and Virjeevandas entered into partnership as Grahams' brokers. Many others the speaker could name who abhorred social and religious reforms led on by Sorabjee, and yet they respected him because of his sincerity and integrity. Orthodox persons had invited him to be executor of their estates, trustee in their charities, and member in their managing committees. They knew Sorajee was to be trusted ; he had no sordid motives to serve, he acted as he believed, and above all, he was unselfish. In appearing to do good to others he never sought to secure a slice for himself. His popularity was at the highest two years ago, when on his approach every one stood up to let him pass by, for every one felt he was indebted to him for one thing or another, the boys for their school-fees and books, the youths for giving them recommendations to wherever a vacancy was known to be existing, the aged for advice and help. His charities were numerous, but he never was indiscriminate. He would not support an undeserving cause or person. He had the courage to give a definite "no," and equivocal dubious promises he never gave. His charity was not in the direction for making paupers of people. He believed prosperity came from education and industry. He disapproved of some of the charities which encouraged idleness, and so improverished the people. He was for making the people help themselves, to be independent in life. His religion was to make men better. His daily success assured him that he was rightly guided from on high. That conviction removed from him all fears when once he was decided he was taking a right course. Being a moderate man, he had often to differ from the spirit of his age. Being accustomed to look to all sides of a question, and not to what appears on the surface only, he was seldom hastily excited. Those who beheld one side of a question from their one-sided point of view, and never turned to the other, had no idea of the correctness and right proportion, and the full feature of a question as a whole. Those who see only the calm before them, and do not cast their glance afar off to the breakers in the distance, or who see the forming surf under their feet, and do not gauge the barometer which commences to indicate a rising tendency for clear weather approaching from afar never succeed in directing their course to reach to the right haven. Sorabjee was circumspect. He had formed a habit of probing every question to its bottom, and consequently he was not precipitate. This habit grew on him with experience and age.

Mr. Cama, in referring to Mr. Sorabjee's attitude in the Rajabai Tower Tragedy, said that the great difference between him and his community occurred two years ago. The incident of two years ago separated him from the mass. He looked sedately into the matter, and found no evidence in the case to raise the excitement to an ebullition point. He saw that a good many of his friends had brought themselves into a hysterical mood. He felt they were mistaken, and in his opinion were doing harm to the community. There were several others who were of the same opinion with him, but most of them held their tongues. But Sorabjee thought that as a recognised leader it was his duty to put his erring friends to the right. He wrote as plainly as he thought. That gave offence. He was put down as having lost all sympathy for his people in the sad bereavement they had suffered, whereas in fact there was not another a more sincerely true friend. The excitement was fomented on all sides ; the greater his influence was the more it was feared it might prevail with the leaders, and therefore he was run down the more severely. The courage

to run counter to the popular stream is not given to us all. He was warned by his friends not to publish that letter. He acknowledged that their motives were friendly to save him from popular obloquy, but he wanted on this critical occasion to prove himself to be a true friend of theirs, and at the risk even of being ostracised he insisted upon raising his voice. What was predicted by his friends happened. That did not in the least influence him to hold his tongue further or to put down his pen any more. He believed in the eventual triumph of truth. He believed that when the excitement was allayed, people would see their mistake, and he wanted to be of some services in abating that excitement. He regarded it as a duty, a mission due to his position as a leader and benefactor of his race. Perhaps he presumed too much on his former popularity. He did not sufficiently reckon the pitch to which the people had screwed themselves up. Years of public and private service duly acknowledged up to then were obliterated from memory in a moment. How many of us would not have been heart-broken at such treatment? How few of us would have continued unflinchingly in the attitude taken up? How many of us would have set our sails with the prevailing wind and taken our peace by running smoothly with the multitude? But no, he would have belied his whole life if he had done so; he would have died ignobly, a fallen man in his own estimation. He patiently suffered all the persecution that he met with without a murmur, never grumbled to his near friends even, but each time his friends sympathised with him he courageously expressed his determination to stick to his conviction. And as time went on, nothing happened to shake him; on the contrary events one after another as they came to transpire strengthened him. The speaker asked not to be misunderstood. He did not mean to at all assert that he was right in his convictions. That was, continued the speaker, not the place nor the occasion to do so. It would be tantamount to inviting a discussion which would be unseemly after death. He would readily assume for argument sake with those who still think differently from him that he was wrong. What he wished to point out to the audience was his noble nature. Once he felt his course was right, he stuck to it, he rather preferred to suffer every insult, every ignominy for truth's sake. Such a man even though we may be of quite a contrary conviction deserves our highest admiration. It is our duty to mark him out as a beacon for others to adjust their compasses by. Would we had more of his stamp of character among us. His body has perished, but his deeds have remained among us, and among which nothing stands out more conspicuously than the manly attitude which he took up in the incident referred to.

The Wor. Master also delivered an eloquent address.

After the funeral service was over, it was proposed by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, seconded by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and unanimously resolved, "that the Lodge desires to place on record its expression of grief at the death of Brother Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., who was in his life-time an exemplary Mason, in whom society has lost a courageous and public-spirited citizen and the Masonic fraternity a generous and open-hearted brother."

It was next proposed by Mr. D. R. Chichgar, seconded by Mr. R.M. Chichgar, and unanimously resolved, "that the brethren of this Lodge tender their heart-felt sympathies to the family of the deceased in their affliction, and that a letter of condolence, expressing their sorrow be sent to the members of the family of the deceased."

With the permission of the Wor. Master, Mr. N. M. Lungrana, the oldest Mason present, who was a personal friend of the deceased, was allowed to address the meeting at a late hour on some of the special traits of character, which distinguished the deceased.

On the motion of the Wor. Master, seconded by Mr. R. M. Chichgar, it was unanimously resolved, "that out of the charity fund of the Lodge a sum of Rs. 1,000 be set aside to form an endowment fund, bearing the name of the deceased brother." The brethren shortly after separated.

EURASIAN APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue you publish a letter signed "W. A. Chambers," which I should be obliged if you would allow me to comment upon. It will prove instructive to young men who wish to get their names before the public with the least possible expenditure of trouble. The letter is nine inches and three-quarters long. Exactly five inches of this is taken up with lengthy extracts from two native newspapers. Half-an-inch more goes for the address at the top and signature, leaving a poor little residuum of four inches and a-quarter from Mr. Chambers' own brain. The notice taken of him by these two papers is evidently the most gratifying thing that has ever happened to Mr. Chambers. With what relish he copies their remarks? How unselfishly he gives them more space than he takes himself? I think he must have been greatly surprised at their taking him seriously. Fancy a man with a mournful experience of failures to look back upon in the shape of an Anty-Usury League that fell flat and a futile attempt at championing gharrywallas. Fancy him suddenly finding himself quoted by the editors of the *Guzerati* and the *Anglo-Indian Advocate*. What an honour! What distinction! I don't wonder it lifted him out of himself and inspired the writing of his four-inch letter—or, rather, four inches and a-quarter. I cannot guess Mr. Chambers' reason for wishing to annoy and insult Eurasians who respect themselves too much to care to join in ridiculous agitations, such as Mr. Chambers delights in. What have they done to him? Probably some Eurasian has offended Mr. Chambers, and he is taking it out of him in the papers. Perhaps, he will enlighten us. We can all form a pretty correct opinion of Mr. Chambers' "interest in his country's welfare," as he calls it, when he singles out a respectable community like the Eurasians for wanton abuse. They are "weaklings," he says in his first letter, if they wont join his agitations, and take part in his street oratory. Then, presumably, he is a strongling, which reminds me of an unpublished poem —is it by Longfellow? It runs:

From the far west in a steamboat, in a boat pushed by steam came the strongling.
Dark and stern were his looks as he came, as he came to show off as a strongling,
And thin were the calves of the strongling, for his muscle had flown to his headpiece,
And had ousted his brains from their lodging, and driven them into his leglings.
Large and deep was the voice of the strongling, though his thoughts were but puny and shallow,
And he babbled of things that he knew not, and said things both dull and uncalled for.
As a babe his grandparents had watched him, and from his quaint actions had gathered
That even in eggs there is meat, which by study they too might assimilate.

I cannot give you the whole thing; it is too long. But you will see there were stronglings even in the days of our forefathers. In his second letter he says the Eurasian is a melancholy exception. Imagine one of the melancholy exceptions walking up to Mr. Chambers in the street and asking him what he meant by his letters. He might be sorry then that he had found needless fault with the police. No doubt, he would remember that he had at any rate friends in the persons of the gharrywallas. Fancy the friend of mankind taking refuge in a victoria! With a good horse and fifty yards' start he could look back with scorn and derision on his baffled pursuer, the "Melancholy Exception," and go home and compose a flaccid letter on "Eurasian Ingratitude." There is a Eurasian proverb "enough is as good as a feast," which I must say in this case does not hold good. All who read your paper will have had by now enough and more than enough of Mr. Chambers. But a feast? Better a dinner of herbs and none of him, than a stalled ox in such company. By his silly remarks against Eurasians he has drawn on himself the dislike of the whole of the Eurasian community, who do not see any reason why they should be dictated to by a young man recently imported who knows nothing about their wishes or requirement. In my last letter I asked Mr. Chambers to keep kindness upon us, poor Eurasians. As he isn't inclined to do that let him keep whatever he thinks proper, but I implore him for Heaven's sake to keep it to himself. Pardon my trespassing to such a length on your space. I do not suppose I have got up to nine inches and three-quarters, but I could have done with the aid of a little more of Longfellow's.—Yours, &c.,

EURASIAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. W. A. Chambers, would appear to be irrepressible and not satisfied with the severe snub, which he received from "Eurasian," and has again returned to the attack. He is apparently so elated at the notice taken of his former letter that he is quite unable to see that his interference is resented, and that the Eurasian community do not consider that their interests are likely to benefit by his advocacy. The Eurasian prefers to take his natural place by the side of the European intead of placing himself alongside Mr. Chambers and other busy-bodies who seem to live only for notoriety. Let me tell Mr. Chambers that there are fields for doing good work in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, of which it is quite evident he has no knowledge, and I, as well as others who think like me, must decline to be diverted from such work in order to pander to the vanity of self-seeking individuals.—Yours, &c.,

EURASIAN No. 2.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 4.

WITH the advent of May and the long vacation, the schools in Belgaum get ready for their annual tamashas and prize-giving. St. Mary's School held its high revel last Tuesday. This school has been for very many years the only Anglican English School in the station, and has managed, through good repute and ill, to pay its way and hold up its head among its compeers. For the last six years it has had unchanging prosperity, for, rather contrary to the rule in this school, the present head-mistress, Miss A. MacDonald, has remained in charge all that time. She has had had much difficulty in the way of assistant teachers, the charms of matrimony having enticed three of her young teachers from the school. Miss Barringer, the present head assistant teacher, is so thoroughly efficient, that it is to be hoped she will remain at her post for long years to come. The Rev. C. H. Badham, honorary secretary of St. Mary's, began the proceedings on Tuesday by reading a very satisfactory report of the work done during the preceding year. The Goverment grant, he stated, was as large as it could be, and the School Inspector well satisfied with the thoroughness of the teaching, and the good discipline maintaining in the school. The expenses during the year had been heavy, and the management would be very happy to incur still heavier and get very necessary expenditure if they could but feel sure that they could meet the demands. The school pays its way, and has a small balance, but if the general public would come forward with larger subscriptions and donations, the funds and school generally would be in a more permanently flourishing position. Mr. Badham complimented Miss MacDonald and her staff on the success gained through their exertions, and bid the parents and friends of the pupils of St. Mary's rest perfectly confident that their children could not be in better hands. After the report the children went through a short but very-well-arranged programme. The opening song, "Sunny Hours," which I ought to have noticed before, was sung with great spirit and precision. The younger children sang two action songs, "Flower Baskets" and "The Miller" very sweetly. Their bright appearance and their pretty baskets made an effective *tout ensemble* in the first song, and their clever changes of action in the latter were much admired. The infants went through their musical drill perfectly. The tinkling bells accentuated their movements, and added to the merriment considerably. Kathleen and Dennis Patton performed a difficult instrumental duet (violin and piano) with great success, and Maude Dunn, Ellen MacMullen, and Bertha Hayes won much applause for their pretty pianoforte trio. It may be noticed that I have made no mention of a chairman: a chair of legal aspect stood empty before a prize-laden table, but the chairman was *non est.* Colonel St. John had been asked to distribute the prizes, and he kept to the very letter of his agreement. Sit in the regal-red chair he would not, but when the prize-giving moment had arrived he left his seat in the audience, and gave the children their awards. Two money prizes, the Egan Scholarships, roused Colonel St. John's curiosity, and Miss MacDonald gave the history of them. Some years ago the head-mistress of St. Mary's was a Miss Egan, who so earned the esteem of her pupils and their friends, that at her death these scholarships of Rs. 10 each were endowed in her memory, and are bestowed each year on the best boy and girl in the school. This year they were won by Ellen MacMullen and Edward James. All the divinity prizes, if I remember aright, were given by Mr. Badham. The good-conduct prizes by Surgeon-Major Greany. Mrs. Greany and Mrs. Sheringham had examined the needle-work—plain and fancy—and their verdict was that all the pieces were so very nicely worked that to judge them was quite a task. Some very handsome cushions and a tea cosy were worthy of all the admiration they elicited. St. Mary's School was very prettily decorated for the prize-giving, and I was told that to the pupils themselves the credit of making their school-hall look beautiful for the occasion was entirely due. The officers of the 2nd Madras Infantry had very kindly allowed their band to play throughout the afternoon and, by the children at least, their kindness was very much appreciated. The chairman made no concluding remarks, but Mr. Badham spoke a few kind words to the children, and the proceedings concluded with very hearty cheering on the pupils' part for Miss MacDonald, Mr. Badham, Colonel St. John, and the teachers.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN JAMNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, MAY 4.

A GATHERING of the elite of the women of Jamnagar took place in the central hall of Girls' School No. 1, on Thursday last, to wish good-bye to Mrs. McCleland. This lady has been in Jamnagar for the last sixteen years, and has endeared herself to all by her genial disposition and self-sacrificing efforts for the promotion of female education in Jamnagar. Her services in this respect have been repeatedly acknowledged by the head of the department in the departmental reports, and by all ladies and gentleman who have visited the girls' schools. The report of the Department of Public Instruction for 1881-82 says: "The Navanagar School can turn out better needle-work than any other school I know, except, perhaps, the Maganbhai School in Ahmedabad. This is due to the great interest taken by Mrs. McCleland in the Girls' School." Another annual report sayss: "The secret of their success he (Mr. Giles) attributes to the personal care and supervision of Mrs. McCleland, wife of the Resident Engineer, who devotes several hours a week to winning the affections of the children and assisting them in their work. Mr. Giles writes: "It is impossible to estimate the effect which has been produced in the town by the labour of love of this English lady, whose name will, I am sure, be for many years a household word in Navanagar." It is no wonder then that the women of Jamnagar should be anxious to show their appreciation of her work in a public manner. The gathering was composed entirely of ladies, and the proceedings were conducted in a manner which in itself bears ample testimony to the progress in enlightenment which Jamnagar has been making. Punctually at 4-30 p. m. the hour appointed for the meeting, Mrs. McCleland drove to the girls' school, with her friend, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, and was received at the main entrance by Mrs. Vyali Lakshmi, the wife of the Dewan, and the head-mistress of the girls' school and other ladies. After the girls had gone through the verses which were specially composed for the occasion, and printed copies of which in gold had been distributed to the ladies present, several of the ladies addressed the meeting.

The first speaker was Mrs. Vyali Lakshmi, who said: "Dear Sisters,—We are met here to-day to wish good-bye to Mrs. McCleland, who is proceeding to Europe shortly. Her genial disposition and the interest she has taken in the cause of female education for the last sixteen years make it quite natural that a large number of ladies should be anxious to do honour to her. To-day's meeting affords in itself the best proof of the success that has rewarded her efforts in the field of female education in this city, and make it altogether superfluous for me to adduce any further testimony in its support. Though she has devoted sixteen years with a singleness of purpose to the advancement of this cause she has never expected any reward or even recognition in return. But it is natural that we should feel grateful to her, and wish to show our gratitude in some public manner, and to-day's gathering is the result of this general wish of the women of Jamnagar. Dear sisters, it is natural that we should all view with a feeling of regret her approaching departure to Europe for the benefit of her health, for human nature is selfish. But we shall all call to our aid our higher nature, and wish her a safe voyage to her native country, and we all pray to the Almighty that she might, at the expiration of six months, return back to our midst to take up her labour of love with her health renewed and spirits invigorated by the bracing climate of her native land."

Mrs. Maganlal was followed by other speakers, head mistress Adibai, assistant mistress, Moghibai, Mrs. Mankuwar Hargovind, and Pandita Jamnabai. The last-named lady has earned the little of Pandita by her high scholarship in Sanscrit and Gujerati, and is an excellent speaker. After the speeches were over, Mrs. McCleland thanked the ladies present for their kindness and good wishes.

The usual distribution of *pan-supari, attar, and garlands* brought the proceedings to a close.

MOST of our foremost medical men are good public speakers. Sir James Paget, the distinguished physician, has the command of a rapid flow of language; his sentences are well constructed, and there is always good matter in his speeches. Sir Andrew Clark, on the other hand, has adopted a somewhat pompous, inflated style of oratory, degenerating into prolixity. Mr. Thomas Bryant, the eminent surgeon, is terse and vigorous, and Mr. Hutchinson, his colleague, addresses himself strictly to the point. Sir Richard Quain is a humorist. Mr. Brudenell Carter, the oculist, swings himself backward and forward, as he utters his periods, delivered in what used to be known as the House of Commons manner, which inclines to be monotonous.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees meeting of the 2nd instant.

Resolution.—The grant of superannuation and invalid pensions as follows, payable from 1st May 1893, is sanctioned:—Essoob Meya Rs. 3-10-8 per mensem; Babaji Bawajee Rs. 3-4-9 per mensem; Santoo Govind, Rs. 3-0-0 per mensem.

Read letter from the Engineer, No. 941/2, dated 17th April, 1893, submitting an offer from the Agents, Indian Patent Stone Co., to pave the wharf in front of shed No. 13, Victoria Dock, sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution, at Rs. 55 per 100 square feet against Rs. 68 for paving with setts, and stating that in his opinion the setts are the more likely to be satisfactory, but recommending, in order to test the two fairly, that half the space be paved with patent stone, and half with setts. Read letter from the Agents, Indian Patent Stone Co., dated 17th April, 1893, stating that it will be necessary to dig up the present roadway to the hand-packed rubble and lay a good lime concrete foundation and cover it with 2" of patent stone, which, they are of opinion, will stand all the heavy cart traffic, landing of cases from steamers, &c., and will cost, inclusive of concrete foundation, Rs. 55 per 100 square feet. Read memo. by the Engineer, submitting fresh estimates of cost, viz., 24·92 squares blue stone setts pavement complete at Rs. 62/4, Rs.1,551-4-0; 24·70 squares Garlick's Indian patent stone complete at Rs. 55, Rs. 1,358-8-0; total Rs. 2,909-12-0; contingencies 10 per cent., Rs. 290-15-7; grand total Rs. 3,200-11-7.

Resolution.—The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 3,200 is sanctioned in supersession of that amounting to Rs. 3,394 sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 32 of 31st January, 1893. The amount should be adjusted as follows:—Capital Rs. 2,900; Revenue, Rs. 300; total Rs. 3,200. The result of the experiment should be reported.

Read letter addressed by the Engineer of the Trust, dated 18th April, to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, forwarding a plan, showing the site of a road which it is proposed should be made by the Trustees across their property at Gorupdeo in continuation of the new Connaught Road, and proposing that advantage be taken of the present opportunity to reduce the level of Gorupdeo Road by about 3 feet at the crest of the hill, where the Connaught Road and the new Port Trust Road will meet, and to widen this portion of Gorupdeo Road. Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, stating that he has already arranged to lower the Gorupdeo Road at the place referred to and to ease the gradient on the north and south of it, and is also widening the road where the ground belongs to the Municipality, but part of the improvement opposite the Connaught Road comes on Port Trust land; and requesting the Trustees will make over to the Municipality for this purpose the piece marked A on the plan when the improvement will be carried out as soon as possible. Read letter from the Engineer, Port Trust, dated 27th April, 1893, submitting the above correspondence for the consideration of the Trustees and suggesting that the piece of Port Trust land referred to be handed over to the Municipality for road improvement. Read report by the Traffic Manager, stating that the piece of land required by the Municipality is available, except for two small projections of two or three square yards each, one at the south-west corner of leasehold No. 295, the term of which expires on 30th November next, and the other at the north-west corner of a plot occupied by a building on monthly tenancy.

Resolution.—The sanction of Government should be applied for to the transfer to the Municipality, free of charge, of the strip of land, measuring 112 square yards, required for the road improvement referred to. The monthly tenant should be given the usual notice. The Municipality should be informed that the portion held on lease will not be available until 30th November next.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution requesting that the Docks Committee will consider the terms on which docking and undocking might be allowed on Sundays at the Merewether Dry Dock, subject to extra charges. Read letter from the Engineer, stating, with regard to the question of extra expense for Sunday work, that he has ascertained from the docking contractor that he would not look for extra rates if such work were necessitated by a genuine case of emergency, *e.g.*, an accident, or in the interests of the public service, but ordinarily he would require double rates on Sundays; that in addition the Trustees' own staff would be entitled to a full day's pay which would amount to Rs. 12-11-8; that the expenses in cases of emergency would thus be inconsiderable, but the application before the Trustees does not however appear to refer to cases considered as emergent but to the ordinary arrangements for conducting a shipowner's own business. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee proposing that—I. A vessel undocking at any time between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Sunday should pay—(1) Rs. 100 extra fee, and (2) The actual extra expenses incurred by the Trustees including—(*a*) extra payments to the contractors, (*b*) overtime for establishment. II. A vessel docking on Sunday should pay—(1) Rs. 100 extra fee. (2) The actual extra expenses incurred by the Trustees including (*a*) and (*b*) as before, and (3) The usual rate for docking and undocking, namely 6¼ annas per ton, with a minimum of Rs. 400. But in case of genuine emergency, such as a vessel being in danger (the Mobile is a recent case), the extra fee should not be charged, nor would there be any charge under (*a*), as the Contractor agrees not to make any in such circumstances.

Resolution.—The Trustees consider that Sunday work should be avoided as much as possible, but to provide for cases of emergency, they are pleased to sanction the docking or undocking of vessels on Sundays on the terms recommended by the Docks Committee. The Engineer should arrange a rate with the contractor for Sunday work. The Trustees do not consider the proposal to charge double the ordinary rate reasonable.

Read memorandum from the Collector, dated 22nd December, forwarding, for any remarks the Trustees may wish to offer, a plan prepared by the Architectual Executive Engineer and Surveyor to Government, showing the proposed general arrangement of plots and roads at Chowpatty. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee, recommending that the Trustees should represent that the convenience afforded by this bunder is so great that it is not desirable to close it and ask that Government will arrange in laying out the ground to reserve storage space for firewood only, which could probably be done by raising and draining the space in the hollow in the south corner, the two 60-foot roads being moved a little further to the north so as to increase the area in the south corner without affecting the arrangement of the building plots or much affecting their area, and that, should this be arranged, the land should, it is considered, be left to the management of the Trustees as at present on the present or other terms; that the Trustees would be willing to transfer the small area coloured blue on the plan, permanently vesting in them, either at a valuation or in exchange for land elsewhere; and that, if the area now in the temporary occupation of the Trustees is to be resumed, six months' notice should be given as provided for in the agreement between Government and the Trustees.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed as recommended by the Bunders Committee.

Read letter from Colonel F. Firebrace, R. E., requesting leave of absence from the Trustees meetings for a period which may extend to six weeks. Read letter from Mr. A. F. Beaufort, applying for leave of absence for 6 months from 6th instant.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, requesting sanction to the cost of the following works not provided in the estimate santioned by the Trustees (Resolution No. 102, dated 4th April, 1893,) in connection with the construction of the shed for railborne cargo in Victoria Dock, *viz*:—Pulling down store-room and open shed marked D and E on plan No. 3764-D, and re-erection of same on site shown on the plan, Rs. 825. Pulling down 3 bays of shed marked A on plan and re-erection on another site, Rs. 192. Making teakwood enclosure for gate office in place of present movable chowki Rs. 116;—total Rs. 1,133.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. With these additions the estimate for the work will be increased from Rs. 53,043 to Rs. 54,176.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th April, 1893.	For week ending 28th April, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	29
" out of	26	28
" transported	21	18
" attended to	2	1
" Warped	3	none.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

A. PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	13	8
" left	11	10
" remaining in dock	18	14
B. VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	7	10
" left	9	10
" remaining in dock	12	13

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 29th April.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S s Meyun	174	2 days.
H M S Magdala	2,132	2 "
S s Clan Fraser	2,018	2 "

THE P. and O. Company have contracted for a large new steamer of 7,500 tons and 11,000 horse-power, for their India, China, and Australian mail service, with Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE inquiry into the charges preferred against the Ven. Archdeacon Noyes has closed at Mandalay, and the proceedings have been forwarded for the orders of the Government of India. The defence called no rebutting evidence.

OF the eighteeen posts in the Civil Veterinary Department sixteen have now been filled by probationers, who are waiting for the rules proposed by the Government of India to be returned by the Secretary of State. Of these sixteen posts, however, a few are only temporarily filled. Both vacancies are in the Punjab.

THE Mussoorie Bank closed its doors and went into liquidation on Tuesday. Considering the state of affairs disclosed by the last half-year's balance-sheet, writes the *Pioneer*, the prompt adoption of this course was the wisest step that could have been taken.

MAJOR-GENERALS NAIRNE and Wolseley, who now constitute a board of promotion in connection with the selection of officers on the Indian establishment for the rank of Colonel, have reached Simla after visiting the Madras and Bombay Army Headquarters.

OUT of the seventy thousand Lee-Metford magazine rifles required for India, all but five thousand eight hundred have arrived, and the last instalment is now upon the sea. Every British Infantry regiment except one, which leaves for England next relief, has now been re-armed.

DURING the period from the 22nd to the 30th ultimo, there were registered in Karachi 73 births and 39 deaths against 116 and 65, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year. One death is said to have been due to cholera; 1 to small pox; 18 to fever; 4 to diarahoea and dysentery; 1 from injury; and 14 from other causes. There were performed during the same period 70 primary vaccinations and only 3 re-vaccinations against 105 and 48, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year.

THE re-armament of the Native Cavalry regiments with Martini-Henri carbines in place of Sniders, which was stopped owing to the English Ordnance Department failing to send out sufficient supplies, has now been resumed. Nineteen regular regiments, two local corps, and the Madras Body-Guard have still to receive their carbines. These are now being shipped from home, where the carbine is becoming obsolete.

FURTHER particulars of the recent tragedy in the Native Infantry lines at Delhi go to show that the lance-naik had a grudge against the man whom he shot, and frequently threatened to do him bodily harm. At 3-30, on Monday morning, he left the quarter-guard, where he was on duty, and took up a position near one of the regimental latrines, expecting the naik to pass that way. He was not disappointed, and while the unfortunate man was returning from the latrine, he was shot through the body. The murderer then ran amuck, and walking down the lines fired off his rifle indiscriminately, but, fortunately, did no further harm. A minute or two later he returned to the place where the wounded naik was lying, and finding a jemadar of the regiment giving the poor man a drink of water, he fired at the former, and missed; and the jemadar at once made off. The lance-naik then walked up to his victim and fired seven more shots into him, and standing near the body he threatened to shoot anyone who attempted to approach. Soon after he shot himself through the head, just as arrangements had been made to rush him.

THE extension of the South Indian Railway from Tinnevelly to Shencottah on the Travancore boundary, writes the *Madras Mail*, has many warm advocates. If the Government of India were to sanction this extension, the Travancore Government, we believe, would at once commence the construction of a line which would continue the system, via Arrienkode ghat, to Quilon, the most important port in the south of the Province. The Travancore Planters' Association passed a resolution at a meeting held at the beginning of this year to the effect that a petition be presented to the Government of India, through the Madras Government, requesting that this extension be carried out. A committee was also formed at this meeting to collect statistics of traffic, passenger, and goods, now passing along the cart road. The Tinnevelly Mills of Ambasamudram import large quantities of cotton from Tinnevelly, returning it as yarn, and a great deal of cotton from this district finds its way even now to Quilon. The exports of Travancore would consist of dry fish from Quilon, of which there is a large annual consumption in the Tamil Districts, and a line of rail would also open out the valuable forests of Southern Travancore. Besides, along the alignment which the railway would have to follow, there are valuable tea and coffee estates, which would supply a large amount of traffic not only by the carriage of their produce but by the importation of manure, labour, &c. A line connecting Tinnevelly with Quilon would develop a rich and fertile country, and the cost of only some twenty miles would have to be borne by the Government of India.

OF the fifty-five Horse and Field batteries of artillery in India, thirty-five have now been equipped with the 12-pounder breech-loader, and the guns for five more are ready for distribution. The new equipment for the remaining thirteen is arriving from England month by month, so the re-armament of all the batteries is within measurable distance of being completed. It is satisfactory to learn that the tyre-brakes, which were an encumbrance to the gun, are being done away with, drag-shoes only being used. These are more simple and quite as effective as the tyre-brakes.

THE British Cavalry in India are to receive a ·303 carbine without the magazine attachment, the single-loader being judged sufficient for all purposes when dismounted men have to open fire. The present carbines, Martini-Henri Mark II., are to be converted, the barrels being replaced by those of ·303 calible, having the chamber and rifling the same as those of the Lee-Metford rifle. The carbine will be just under three feet and two inches in length, and will weigh 6lb. and 12oz.

MR. R. MITTER renewed his application before Mr. Justice Norris, on Monday, asking that the will of the late mohunt of Tarkeshur might be returned to his client, or that it might be sent to Hughli for probate. His Lordship, in adjourning the consideration of this matter owing to Mr. Garth, who is on the other side, being unwell, said that if he made the order they might rest assured that the will would not be handed to them, but that an officer of the court would be sent to the District Judge of Hughli to deliver it, with the direction that it should be returned to that court after the proceedings were over.

MR. MERK, the Political Officer in the Kurram, writes a contemporary, has done his work so thoroughly that a reduction in his escort is now possible. Two mountain guns, one squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the 6th Punjab Infantry are all that will remain in the Valley during the summer. The other two guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery and the second squadron of Cavalry will march to Kohat, and the 1st Punjab Infantry to Abbottabad. The 2nd Punjabis, who have been relieved by the 6th, are also now on their way to Kohat.

A COMMITTEE is sitting at the India Office to investigate the working of the Cantonment regulations, which have done much to reduce the percentage of admissions to hospital in consequence of certain preventible diseases. This does not please the knot of faddists who have taken the morals of our soldiers under their special protection, and these people claim that the resolution of the House of Commons regarding the working of the C. D. Acts has been ignored. The India Office Departmental Committee is the result. Mr. George Russell is chairman, and the members are: General Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P. The secretary is Major-General O. R. Newmarch, C.S.I. Two lady-witnesses, who have been to India for the purpose of collecting evidence, have been examined.

THE marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Princess Marie Louise of Parma was celebrated at the Villa Pianore on the 20th ultimo, in the presence of the princely relatives of the bridal couple and the distinguished guests assembled for the occasion. The Archbishop of Lucca officiated. At the wedding breakfast M. Stambuloff proposed "The Health of the Duke of Parma," and declared that his daughter would be cherished by Bulgaria. A grand review of the troops of the garrison at Sofia was held, the other day, in honour of the wedding.

THE Duke of Newcastle has, says *Echo*, started on his voyage round the world, following the sun. After looking through the States and Canada, the Duke will go on to New Zealand and Australia, and he will probably return home by way of the Far East and India. The Duchess, not being sufficiently strong to accompany her husband, will go on the Continent for a time, and then proceed to Australia to meet the Duke. They will probably spend some time at the Hot Lakes in New Zealand before turning northwards.

THE attention which Mr. Moberly Bell, the manager of the *Times*, is showing to distinguished colonists on their arrival in this country is much remarked upon in colonial circles here, says *Talk*. When Sir James Sivewright, the Cape Commissioner of Public Works, just prior to his departure for South Africa on the 8th ultimo, paid a visit to Ireland at the invitation of Lord Houghton, he was chaperoned by the manager of the *Times*, who was pleased, the other afternoon, to show Mr. Reid, one of the principal speakers of the recent deputation to Lord Ripon on the subject of the tripartite separation of Queensland, over the House of Commons.

REPORTS have been received from Boma by the Congo Company, announcing the death of M. Vanden Kerckhoven, the commander of the Lado expedition.—M. Delcommune has forwarded from Lisbon to Brussels some details of the discoveries made during his recent expedition. He has established that the Congo rises in a chain of mountain, which extends from the southern extremity of Lake Tanganyika to the northern shore of Lake Nyassa. Thence it flows into Lake Banguelo, of which it is the chief affluent, and under the name of Luapala carries off the water of Lake Banguelo into Lake Moero, whence issues a stream one thousand yards broad, which soon receives numerous tributaries and becomes navigable.

A MEMOIR of the late Lady de Ros, with reminiscences of her friends, including the Duke of Wellington, has been written by her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Swinton, and will be published by Mr. Murray. Georgiana, Lady de Ros, was a daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and she died last year at the age of ninety-seven. Lady de Ros, was at Brussels during the Waterloo campaign, and at the great battle her brother, the late Duke of Richmond (the Earl of March), acted as aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Anglesey.

TELEGRAMS have been received from the British and French astronomical expeditions in Senegal announcing that very successful observations have been made there of the solar eclipse. The United States expedition to Chili has also been successful.

MISS BRADDON, the novelist, is one of the ladies asked by a contemporary to give her ideas of an ideal holiday. She would choose a "fortnight at Venice—the last week in April and the first in May—spent half in a gondola and half on the islands, with a picnic basket, and a volume of Browning, Byron, or Shelley." Mrs. Kendal, the actress, wants to be "somewhere with flowers and sun, a good book, and my belongings playing tennis near enough for me to hear who's winning." Mrs. Lynn Linton, the journalist, asked for nothing better than a "quiet lodging by the sea, or in a very beautiful country, full of wild flowers and birds, of butterflies, and all rural sights and sounds. To be perfect there must be a fair amount of work to be done, and some dear children to make happy and delight in, both morally and physically.

THE *Saturday Review*, referring to the work accomplished by Lord Roberts in India, says:—"Of course, Lord Roberts has left something for his successors to do. For our own part, we shall never consider the Indian army to be in a fully satisfactory condition till the Presidential commands are done away with, and the three armies brought into a common ratio of effectiveness. But the main task of these successors for the present will be to pursue and complete his plans. He himself will find plenty to do in England as an army reformer in urging his well-known, and as we hold, entirely sound views on long service, on the Reserve, and similar matters, in regard to which the home army is now on an evil path. It is an office not without danger; but Lord Roberts' shrewdness is not much inferior to his courage; he is incapable either of bumptiousness or of boredom, and he will probably escape the fate of some reputations retour de l'Inde."

THE constant repetition of unpleasant signs of Russian intrigue in the East recalls to the *St. James's Gazette* some remarks on Russia made by Napoleon at St. Helena. "One shudders," he said, "at the idea of such a mass, which you cannot attack in flank or rear, which overflows you, inundating all if successful, and withdrawing into snows, desolation, and death, which are its reserves, if defeated. . . . Let there be only a brave, impetuous, capable Emperor of Russia—in a word, a Czar with a beard on his chin—and Europe is his." "Russia," continues our contemporary, "is now ruled by the first bearded Czar. It is not easy to arrive at the truth about his disposition or character; but it is probable that he credits himself with some of the qualities which Napoleon stipulated for in a conqueror."

"CAPTAIN, Royal Navy," writes from the Junior Carlton Club to the editor of the *Morning Post*:—"With reference to the announcement in your paper of the great and unusual honours shown to Lord Roberts on his leaving India, when the vessel in which he sailed was escorted out to sea by all the available vessels of the Indian Marine, I would venture to suggest that some corresponding reception should be accorded to him on his reaching these shores as some mark of the appreciation in which his great services in India during his most successful administration of our military affairs in the East are held by his countrymen at home. I am sure that some of our great shipping companies trading with India, such as the P. and O. and the British India Companies, would gladly arrange some such demonstration, in which their Lascar crews would form an appropriate element."

AT the meeting of the Victoria Institute, on April 17, at Adelphi-terrace, the President, Sir Gabriel Stokes, being in the chair, Major C. R. Conder read a paper on "The Comparison of Asiatic Languages," in which he dealt with the ultimate relationship of the great divisions of Asiatic speech, forming the separate families called Aryan, Semitic, and Mongolic, and the affinities of the oldest monumental languages in the Akkadian and the Egyptian. After describing the accepted principles of internal comparison of languages in each group, Major Conder urged that the roots, to which philologists have referred all words in each family, run—in a large number of cases—through all these families, probably indicating a common source of language. He proceeded to draw results as to the primitive condition and original home of the Asiatics, and pointed out that Egyptian was grammatically to be classed with Semitic languages, and Akkadian with Mongolic speech. A comparative list of some four thousand ancient words from the languages in question accompanied the paper, which was listened to throughout by a large audience.

THE Rev. C. P. Hopkins, who has for some time conducted a mission in aid of the Friendly Society for Seamen at Calcutta, is now in England for the purpose of lecturing and preaching on the needs of the Seamen of the Mercantile Marine. The reverend gentleman, before taking Orders, was himself for some time at sea, and having filled the post of harbour chaplain in various East Indian ports, has been much in contact with seamen. Admiral Raby and Canon Mason, of All Hallow's, Barking, are the referees in England of the Seamen's Friendly Society referred to, while the Bishop of Calcutta is the president. The Governor of Bengal, the Bishops of Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon add their testimony to that of many seamen to the value of the work done by the organisation.

SANITATION, DIET AND DISEASES IN RELATION TO LEPROSY.

THE subjoined are further extracts from the report of the Leprosy Commissioners:—

SANITATION.

IT has been seen that heredity and contagion are altogether insufficient to explain the spread of leprosy, and other aetiological factors must be saught for. In diseases like leprosy and tuberculosis, it is always difficult to find the exciting cause. For with the recognition that a specific bacillus enters the body, the matter is but little advanced. The enquirer must always ask why a widely diffused microbe, such as that of tuberculosis or leprosy, should cause a particular disease in some people and not in others. What is it that establishes the necessary specific predisposition?

This question is as obscure for leprosy as it is for tuberculosis. In this chapter the more important causes, supposed to bring about such specific predisposition, will be discussed.

When a disease, as is the case with leprosy, is so generally distributed over a vast country, attention must be directed to the general life and hygienic surroundings of the people. Does defective sanitation cause a specific predisposition to leprosy.

Since all classes of the communty, and all races appear to be subject to leprosy, remarks upon the sanitary environment of the inhabitants of India must be necessarily general in character. In the cities and large centres of population, considerable progress has of late been made in sanitary improvement, though very much yet remains to be done. In the smaller towns and villages, however, little has been accomplished, or indeed, is practicable in the present state of native opinion. Fortunately the nature of the employment of the great mass of the population necessitates an outdoor life, and the free air-flushing of the village site, and the rapid desication of the objectionable matters thrown upon it, go far to reduce the consequences of habitual neglect of sanitary principles.

These matters will now be dealt with in detail. As regards conservancy, it is found that the cities and larger towns are provided with suitable latrines, which are in charge of an adequate conservancy staff, and which are largely used by the people. The excreta from these latrines, and also the general refuse and rubbish of the town, are regularly removed to a distance, and there buried, burnt, or otherwise suitably disposed of. Although differences exist in various localities as regards the efficiency of these arrangements, they may be described as upon the whole fairly good. But no large centre of population is free from many nuisances. Ruined huts and waste pieces of land are frequently used for purposes of nature, cesspools exist in many courtyards and in immediate poximity to wells, excavations full of fetid water are frequently observed, and other sources of danger to the public health are only too common.

In the smaller towns and villages little or no attempt at organizing conservancy arrangements is made. The villager deposits the refuse and sweepings of the dwelling in the immediate vicinity of the house or hut, in some cases from indifference, in others to avoid theft of such matters before their employment for agricultural operations. For purposes of nature he generally resorts to a field in the neighbourhood, or to the banks of a stream or pond. Refuse water is allowed usually to flow from his hut into the adjacent road. It should be noted, however, that despite the frequently objectionable nature of its surroundings, the interior of the average village dwelling is usually fairly clean.

Most cities and towns have a more or less satisfactory system of drainage as regards the main thoroughfares, but the climatic conditions of the country, and the fact that so many months of the year are almost rainless, render the flushing of these waterways a matter of extreme difficulty, and often an impossibility. Where the configuration of the land permits, attempts are often made to utilize streams and other sources of water for the purpose, but a glance at a physical map of India will show how in the extensive flat plains of the country no such procedure is possible. Again, although much has been, and is being, done to ensure efficient drainage of inhabited sites, such efforts have up to the present time been more especially directed to the carrying off of water from the thoroughfares and streets. Small drains, it is true, connect the dwellings with the larger channels, but inasmuch as the inhabitants bathe at the public wells and tanks and practically only employ such water in their houses as is required for drinking and cooking little or no flow in these connecting drains is usually observable. Few towns as yet in India posses a water-supply laid on in pipes to the houses.

In the villages and smaller centres of population water finds its way more or less completely from the site through small cuttings in the soil, or through a channel created naturally by the heavy rainfall during the moonsoon.

As regards water-supply, some of the larger towns and cities, as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, and certain others, are provided with a good supply laid on in pipes. But the great majority of places have no such arrangements, and here the water is taken from wells, rivers, springs, tanks or lakes. From both wells and rivers the water is usally more or less impure, though superior to that from lakes and tanks.

Spring water when obtainable is, as might be expected, usually good. Attempts to sink artesian wells have succeeded in a few localities, but have more generally failed. Local authorities in the larger centres have of late years succeeded in improving the supply by such measures as keeping in repair the wells that hold good water and closing those of which the contents are impure, by remodelling tanks and preventing their pollution, but in the villages little at present can be done in this direction.

Habitations necessarily vary in size with the wealth and position of the owner or tenant. They are more generally built of bricks and mud in the plains, of stone in the hill tracts and of bamboo and wood in Burma and certain parts of India. In towns and cities they are usually placed in close proximity to one another, and thereby efficient ventilation and air-flushing of the site are interfered with. Overcrowding of these dwellings is the rule, and in the hill tracts is often excessive. The residents, however, live largely in the open air, and doors and windows are either seldom closed, or are so carelessly constructed that air freely enters the house or hut.

In connection with habitations it should be mentioned that not only in India but also in other parts of the world the mosquito has been much feared. As Dr. Arning says: (1) "Ashmead seems to fear much the bite of the mosquito, and I quite agree with him that the idea of trrnsmission of leprosy through the sting of an insect is a very plausible one" Dr. Arning himself "frequently examine mosquitoes bacterio scopically, which were found inside the mosquito nets of beds containing cases of severe cutaneous leprosy. He caught the insects when they were quite full of the blood sucked from the patients. He never discovered any trace of leprosy bacilli, either in or upon them." Some members of the Commission examined flies and mosquitoes, but also with negative result, as will be seen from the laboratory report. Other considerations, however, make it appear extremely unlikely that a propagation of the disease should be due to these insects. It is hardly possible that the toxic principle of the mosquito should contain bacilli, even though they be present in the blood with which the insect is gorged. Again, cases of transmission from patients to hospital or asylum officials should be very common, if this theory be true. Yet in Calcutta, where mosquitoes and flies abound, no instance of a transmission of the disease from a leper to a healthy individual has ever occurred at the asylum. All over the plains these insects are common, and nevertheless, with the exception of a single case in Calicut, no instance of infection could be found, even amongst the people who voluntarily resided with the lepers in the asylums. In fact it may be said that the whole chapter on contagion lends no support to the insect theory.

Personal cleanliness in India is very much a matter of climate. Where this is warm or mild all classes bathe frequently, Hindus more especially. In such localities linen and cotton clothes are worn and are regularly washed. But in colder latitudes far less attention is paid to regular ablutions, and where the climate demands the use of woollen clothing, such garments are seldom washed and become extremely foul. In the hill tracts the people may be said to rarely bathe, and are as a rule extremely dirty in their persons and habits. Most people possess shoes, but they are as often as not discarded, the owner walking for preference barefoot.

Scabies is very common all ever India, and it has been asked whether or no this may cantribute to the spread of the disease. This assumption may be refuted by the arguments used against the theory of propagation by insects, and it will not be necessary to enter into this question any further. It may be mentioned, however, that itch pustules were examined for the bacillus in several instances, but always with negative result.

It is quite imposible to assume that defective hygiene, whether general or personal, alone would originate leprosy. For, as will be seen from the above short review, the hygienic conditions vary considerbly even in leprous areas, and the disease capriciously spares certain portions of a country where the condition of the population is identical with that of those attacked. In India the disease is found in the richest and poorest provinces. Defective hygiene, exposure to hardships and privations, filthy dwellings and want of personal cleanliness can not be said to predispose to leprosy more than to any other disease of like nature. They necessarily must aggravate and accelerate it, when it is once established; and for this reason, where they exist, require improvement (2).

DIET.

The next question to be considered is the important one of diet. Since the earliest days in the

(1) Journal of the Leprosy Investigation Committee No 2, February, 1891, page 132.
(2) cf. R. Liveing: op. cit, pages 76 & 77.

history of leprosy the greatest influence in the aetiology of the diseasehas been attributedto defective or bad dietitic conditions. In turn almost every foodstuff has been accused. In ancient medical history the eating of certain kinds of fish, fresh or decayed, was considered of great importance, and thisopinion has persisted to the present day. To much or too little animal or vegetable food has also been held responsible for the origin of the disease, or specific predisposition to the same. This influence of diet was naturally as keenly disputed by others.

That food should have a specific effect in the aetiology of a chronic disease is a priori quite within the bounds of possibility. No one who believes in the infective nature of leprosy would of course assume food to be a final exciting cause, for it is implied in the turn "infective disease" that this must be a parasitic organism. It must be remembered, however, that when these various food theories were propounded the baccilus had not been discovered, and that, there fore, the views of many of the older authors would not be misrepresented, by stating that they claimed for diet only a direct effect in the establishment of a specific predisposition. Certain forms of diet are capable of producing grave morbid conditions, as, 'e. g.,' Lathyrus sativus and Ergot; others on the other hand, cause more general changes in the body, and may thus possibly lead to those con ditions which establish a specific predisposition. (3) In fact the experiments of H. Leo (4) lend much support to such a theory. "He administered phloridzin in small doses along with food to white mice for some days previous to inoculation with the result that sugar became present in the tissues of the experimental animal. He found that the animals which are normally but little susceptible to glanders infection became highly susceptible to it if previously dosed with phloridzin." In connection with this subject it may also be mentioned, that Charrin and Roger (5) have shown "that ordinary normal rats which asis well known are very little susceptible to anthrax become susceptible to this disease in a marked degree if they are when caged, made to work a treadmill so as to become thoroughly fatigued."

Food must necessarily modify the constitution of the tissues and may do so in such a way as to prepare them to respond at once to the introduction of microbes against which they would otherwise have proved refractory or insusceptible. Thus Monti (6) has shown that by a separate injection of a sufficient quantity of the chemical products of the proteus vulgaris into rabbits mice or other rodents, these animals could easily be made to succumb to an infection with cultures of the Diplococcus pneumonia, which through repeated subculture or age had lost their vernlence, and which without the chemical products of the saprophyte were also entirely harmless. As Dr. E. Klein (7) who confirmed and extended Monti's experiments says, "insusceptibility of the tissues is, as is well known, considered by some authorities to be connected with, if not wholly dependent on, the chemical nature of the tissues; so that while the tissues are normal or in full vigour (if the phrase may be allowed for the purpose of illustrating my meaning), a particular microbe getting access to them fails to thrive—cannot, so to speak, overcome the resistance or inimical action offered by the tissues. This power of resistance of tissues can, however, be greatly reduced or even abolished by certain means such as depression of their vitality either due to ptomaines and certain other chemicel substances which have invaded them, or to nervous exhaustion, and the like."

Where food is considered of aetiological importance in the production of an infective disease, there are broadly speaking two ways in which it may cause the latter. "First, by a direct introduction of the bacillus into the alimentary tract; secondly, by causing changes in the tissues capable of rousing into activity a bacillus already existing in them," (8) or of offering a suitable soil to a bacillus subsequently introduced into them.

These points will be kept in view in the following discussion. At the present moment three substances have been specially singled out as having a causal relation to leprosy, viz., fish, salt and water. However, before discusing the effect of food in general, and of these three articles in particular, a few remarks on the diets of the Indian community must be made.

(To be continued.)

(3) R. Liveing: op. cit page 83.
(4) H. Leo: Zeitschrift fur Hygiene VII., 3; and Nineteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board: Supplement 1889, page 217.
(5) Charrin and Roger: La Samaine Medicale, 1890,4; and Nineteenth Annual Report, etc., loc. cit.
6 Nineteenth Annual Report, ect., loc cit.
(7) E Klein: Nineteenth Annual Report of the Local, Government Board Supplement 1889, page 217.
(8) Journal of the Leprosy. Investigation Committee No. 1, August 1890, page 77.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET CASE.

In the Hyderabad Resident's Court, before Mr. T. Chichele Plowden, Resident, a petition was filed for the revision of the judgment passed by Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, District Magistrate, Residency Bazaars, on the 19th ultimo, acquitting the respondent S. M. Mitra on charge of defamation, on the following grounds:—(1) That the Magistrate was wrong in law in allowing the prosecution witnesses for publication being recalled and cross examined by the defence after the charge and that the whole evidence recorded in the examination of these witnesses at that stage should be eliminated from the record. (2.) That the Magistrate was wrong in allowing the defence to dispute and produce evidence to rebut the publication when the accused claimed to justify it, and that therefore the evidence recorded in this connection should also be eliminated. (3.) That the Magistrate was wrong in holding that there was not sufficient evidence on the record to hold that the accused published the libel complained of; and (4) that the Magistrate was wrong in not proceeding to a finding on the plea of justification.

The Resident ordered the petition to be filed, and ordered an application to be made to the Governor-General in Council for a transfer of the proceedings to the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Mr. Rudra, on behalf of the petitioner, also expressed his desire to apply, under Section 527 Cr. P. C., for a transfer of the case to one of the chartered High Courts. On this point, however, the Resident thought that his was not the proper Court in which to make such an application; he would however forward any application on this point to the Governor-General in Council. The petitioner, Nawab Mehdi Hassan, has accordingly drawn up a petition to the Governor-General in Council praying that the appeal from the judgment of Mr. Bosanquet be tried by one of the chartered High Courts on the ground that the Resident in his political capacity has been mixed up in the petitioner's case, and has naturally formed an opinion already on its merits, and that it is desirable for the Resident's sake as well as for that of the petitioner that the case should be transferred to one of the chartered High Courts for disposal.

An application on behalf of the Nawab Mehdi Hassan in this case was made before Mr. T. Chichele Plowden, Resident, Hyderabad, praying for the revocation of the order passed by Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, District Magistrate, Residency Bazaars, on the 25th April, sanctioning his prosecution for perjury in respect of statements made by him in the Pamphlet Scandal Case against S. M. Mittra. The petition disclosed the following grounds:—(1) That the order was made "ex parte"; (2) that the defamation case against Mittra was dismissed, and the defendant acquitted on the ground of non-jurisdiction by reason of non-publication of the libel within the limits of the Residency Bazaars, without any opinion being expressed as to the merits to the defence as regards justification; (3) that the alleged false evidence and use of false evidence complained of by the respondent was given and used by the prosecutor (the petitioner) as his own witness; (4) that the respondent Raffiudin had no "locus standi" as would be seen from the records of the case. The petitioner therefore pleaded (1(that the Magistrate having no jurisdiction in the case, was precluded from giving sanction for the prosecution of a witness for perjury in respect of evidence given in that case; (2) that the Magistrate having been moved by a person not personally aggrieved, and having no knowledge of the falsity or otherwise of any of the statements complained of, should not have entertained the complaint; (3) that the Magistrate was wrong in not issuing a notice to the petitioner to show cause before sanctioning his prosecution; (4) that the Magistrate was also wrong in giving sanction "as a matter of course" as there was nothing in his order to show that the prosecution was required in the interests of justice or that there was a "prima facie" case; (5) that the matters complained of were satisfactorily explained by Counsel for the prosecution in his summing up address.

The petitioner was referred by the Resident to the Court of the Sessions Judge of the Residency Bazars. The Sessions Judge was Mr. Bosanquet who held that his proceedings as District Magistrate were illegal, as on the 25th April, the day he passed the order referred to, he had become ex-officio vested with the powers of a Court of Session. He therefore referred the matter back to the Resident with a recommendation that his original order on the 25th April should be quashed as illegal. The matter came before the Resident in due course on the 29th April, who accordingly quashed the order of the 25th April 1893.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna confirm the intelligence that no Anglo-Russian Agreement regarding the Pamirs has yet been arrived at, and that the whole question will remain in abeyance until M. de Giers resumes the control of the Russian Foreign Office. This, according to the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent, he is expected to do about the middle of May at latest. The Chinese Government is said to be strongly in favour of an amicable settlement of the question with Russia.

CHIEFS WHO HAVE DIED IN OFFICE.

Although the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has been in existence for one hundred and seven years, and has been usually held by veterans, the mortality among the incumbents of the office have been remarkably few in number. The first Chief who, as such, died was, we believe, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Campbell, who died in 1824. The next was Lieutenant-General Sir S. Ford-Whittingham, K. C. B. Sir Ford-Whittingham was appointed Lieutenant in the Life Guards in 1803. In 1809 he became Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Duke of Wellington, and in 1810 (after seven years service) he was promoted to Major. He saw much active service in Spain, was severely wounded at Talavera; commanded the Spanish Cavalry at Barossa; and in 1812 with the local rank of Major-General he served with distinction in command of a Division of Infantry opposed to Marshal Suchet. Returning to England in 1814 he was appointed A. D. C. to the Prince Regent, received the C. B. and was knighted. He had then put in only eleven years service. In 1819 he was appointed Governor of Dominica and in 1822 he became Quarter-Master General in India. He served with distinction at the seige of Bhurtpore and subsequently received the K. C. B. In 1835 he returned to England and was appointed to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. In 1840 he was transferred to Madras and assumed the command of the local Army on the 1st August, 1840, and died on the 19th January, following aged about 54. On 4th April, 1854, Lieutenant-General Staveley, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, died between Bangalore and Ootacamund. He entered the Army in 1798 at the age of fourteen as Ensign in a Volunteer Regiment, the Caithness Legion, and served in Ireland during the disturbances until the Regiment was disbanded when he was recommended for a Commission in the Royal Staff Corps to which he was appointed Ensign in 1804. He was through the thick of the Peninsular War and was present at a large number of engagements. At the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo he was blown by a mine, when he lost his sword and his cocked hat. He took part in the battle of Waterloo and the capture of Paris, where he was severely wounded. He received the war medal with eight clasps and a reward of £100 per annum for distinguished service through the Peninsular War and the campaign of 1815. One of his sons was Sir Charles Staveley, G. C. B., a former Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. The next Commander-in-Chief of Madras to die in office was Sir Herbert Macpherson, V. C. His death took place on board the Indian Marine river steamer, Irrawaddy, on the 20th October, 1886. He had been travelling through Upper Burma, inaugurating the operations for the pacification of the country after its annexation, and had received a slight sun-stroke which brought on fever; but his death was very sudden, so much so indeed that the fact that he had been anything worse than slightly indisposed in health did not reach Madras till after he had expired. The dashing part which this distinguished officer, then Adjutant of the 78th Highlanders, played in the first relief of Lucknow and the defence of the Residency, and his subsequent brilliant career, are still so fresh in the minds of our readers that we need not recapitulate them here. For two Commanders-in-Chief to die in office within less than a decade is most deplorable, more especially as they have both been officers whom neither Madras nor the Army could afford to lose.—*Madras Mail.*

THE FUNERAL OF SIR JAMES DORMER.

The funeral of Sir James Dormer, according to a telegram received from our Ootacamund correspondent, took place on Thursday in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Assumption. The 2nd Royal Scots, who marched in from Wellington in the morning, 500 strong, lined the road from "Woodside" to near the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and the Nilgiri Volunteers, commanded by Captain Penn, from there to the Church door. Precisely at 2 o'clock the coffin, covered with the Union Jack, with the deceased's helmet, sword and several wreaths thereon, borne by soldiers of the 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry left "Woodside." The pall-bearers were Surgeon Major-General Hoysted, Major-General Beresford Lovett, C. B., C.S.I., R.E., Brigadier-General Rowlandson, Commanding the Southern Dsstrict; Brigadier-General H. P. Pearson, C.B., Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General E. H. Eyre, Quartermaster-General and Brigadier-General H. R. Hope, Military Secretary to Government. Next followed the deceased's charger, with full dress appointments; then the Earl of Abingdon and Lieutenant Stewart, sons-in-law of the deceased as chief mourners, next the Honourables Sir Henry Stokes, Mr.Garstin and Mr. Price, and after them the personal Staffs of the Chief and the Governor. The *cortege* was joined at the gate of "Woodside" by a large concourse of officers and civilians who followed in pairs, nearly the whole of the European community being represented. The bands of the 2nd Royal Scots and the Nilgiri Volunteers preceded the coffin, playing the "Dead March" in *Saul* and Chopin's "Funeral March." At the church the coffin was received by the Rev. Father Bardou, Bishop of Coimbatore, who conducted the service, and other priests, who preceded it into the sacred building, chanting a canticle. Here were Lady Dormer, the Misses Dormer, the Countess of Abingdon, His Excellency Lord Wenlock, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore and many others. The solemn funeral service was gone through and the body blessed, after which it was borne to the cemetery and laid in its last resting place. A number of magnificent wreaths and crosses were placed on the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. A salute of fifteen guns from the Battery was fired as the procession left "Woodside" and fifteen more at the conclusion of the service. The roads all the way were lined with great masses of people who assembled to witness the last rites paid to the late Commander-in-Chief. Many telegrams have been received at "Woodside," expressing sympathy and condolence, amongst others, from the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy.—*Madras Mail.*

A PARSEE'S BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, on April 17 (before Mr. Registrar Brougham), there was a sitting for public examination under the bankruptcy of Nowrojee Rustomjee Mothambhoy, described as late of an address at South Kensington, barrister-at-law. The receiving order had been granted upon the petition of Miss Grace Woodward of Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, a young lady who had recovered final judgment against the debtor for £822 (including costs) in an action brought by her for breach of promise of marriage. This was the only debt appearing upon the statement of affairs, and there were no available assets.—Mr. E. L. Hough appeared as Official Receiver, and Mr. Carrington for the petitioning creditor.—The debtor was examined, and, in the course of his evidence, stated that he was called to the bar in 1878, and practised in Bombay for two years. He came to London on an allowance from his mother. He failed in 1886 as partner in a firm of general merchants at Bombay. He got his discharge. The action for breach of promise was brought and judgment recovered against him entirely without his knowledge, whilst he was visiting his relatives in Bombay. He denied having made a promise to the lady. If he had the means, he would have tried to set the judgment aside, but he was dependent on an allowance of £11 a month from his mother.—In reply to Mr. Carrington, the bankrupt said he wore a diamond pin and several diamond rings.—Mr. Carrington: Where is that jewellery?—I have given it back to the gentleman who gave it to me to sell for him. Now you used to go to the theatre, did you not?—Yes. And used to have boxes?—I did. Who paid for them?—The lady gave me the money to pay for them. That is what you say?—Yes, that is what is true—The examination was concluded.

An apt illustration of the advantages that India secures under the system which ordains that all her railway stock shall be provided through the Store Department of the India Office, is furnished by the present position of the Lucknow-Rae-Bareilli Railway. Apparently there was nothing to prevent this branch from being opened any time during the past cold weather. The earthwork is completed, the rolling-stock is on the spot—the only impediment is that the India Office in sending out the sleepers omitted to send the keys. This oversight is expected to be rectified in another two months or so, and trains will then be able to run. In the meantime the line has had to sacrifice the earnings which it would have made in the six months' interval, and which would probably have been enough to pay the bill for the sleepers outright. But this, after all, it may be said, is one of those accidents that will happen; the important thing is the principle—the principle that the country should be saved at all cost from the risks of learning to rely upon its own manufactures.

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THE HOME RULE BILL.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON THE SECOND READING.

In the House of Commons on April 17, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended by Mr. Alderman Meade, Mr. Alderman Gill (Sheriff of the City), and the Assistant Town clerk, presented themselves at the Bar, in their official robes, accompanied by the Serjeant-at-Arms, to present a petition from that body in favour of the Home Rule Bill. The Lord Mayor said he had a humble petition from the Municipal Council of Dublin, a council largely composed of merchants and traders, and representing all classes of the inhabitants of the principal city of Ireland, and, therefore largely interested in the peace and prosperity and good government of the country. "The petition," he continued, "points out that in the opinion of the council the concession to Ireland of the right to manage her own affairs by a generous measure of Home Rule would, by largely contributing to the peace and contentment of the country, also result in increasing prosperity and in a cordial union between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland (Irish cheers). The petition also sets forth that during the past century the population of Ireland, alone amongst the nations of Europe, has decreased, and its material position has been retrograded, while that of Great Britain has enormously increased, and that in the opinion of the council the causes which have contributed to make Ireland poor should be duly considered in the framing and passing of the Home Rule Bill. The petitioners therefore pray your honourable House to pass the Bill to amend the provisions for the Government of Ireland in to law—(Irish cheers)—and, further, that in passing the said Bill your honourable House will secure that the future Irish Exchequer shall be placed from the commencement in a sound financial position—("hear," and cheers)—and accordingly that, in adjusting the financial relations between the two countries, their relative condition as to material prosperity and the causes which have left Ireland in a state of poverty while Great Britain has advanced so enormously in wealth shall be considered, and that care shall be taken that Ireland shall not be required to contribute to the Imperial revenue more than her strictly fair share, having due ragard to her taxable capacity, thereby ensuring that the Act shall form a permanent foundation for the future peace and prosperity of both nations" (cheers).

The Lord Mayor then handed in the petition amid Nationalist cheers.

A petition, signed by three aldermen and seven councillors of the Dublin Town Council against the Bill was presented by Mr. W. Kenny. A petition against the measure was presented by Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald from the Irish Episcopal Church and an enormous number of others, also against the Bill, were presented by Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Dane, Mr. Rentoul, Sir E. Harland, and other Irish Unionist and Conservative members.

Mr. Chamberlain presented the following petitions from Birmingham—three against the Home Rule Bill, two against the Local Veto Bill, and one in its favour. Mr. Butcher presented one from the inhabitants of the city of York, Mr. H. Foster two from Suffolk, Mr. H. Graham one signed by 2,460 residents in West St. Pancras, and Mr. Hulse one from 500 inhabitants of villages in the New Forest, all against the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Goschen attacked the financial portions of the scheme. He premised that there had been no reply to the argument that our financial freedom would be fettered by the provisions of the Bill. It was clear that by the arrangement with regard to the customs the Imperial Budget would be handicapped as respects all such great changes as had redounded to the credit of the Prime Minister in times past. His calculation was that from 750,000*l.* to 800,000*l.* a year would be the amount for which Ireland would remain responsible to us, and for which we were to have a first charge on the Irish Treasury. Were we, he asked, to continue to advance money under the Land Acts after we had parted with the elaborate system of safeguards which had been built up in order to insure the British taxpayers against loss? In that case, the sum annually payable to us from Ireland might amount to 1,200,000*l.* or more. The Home Secretary asked whether the Conservative party would, in the event of the Bill passing, do their best to carry out its provisions; and in reply to the question he threw down another challenge and asked whether, if the country rejected Home Rule, the party opposite would accept the verdict and assist the Conservatives in governing Ireland and range themselves on the side of law and order.

Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Young, and Mr. Atherley-Jones supported the Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Hulse and Sir T. Lea.

Mr. Forwood hoped no one would be led to believe that the great demonstrations of the people in the north of Ireland were merely threatical displays. As to finance, he desired to emphasise the matter by saying that if Ireland left us she would have no claim or title to ask England for sixpence with which to set up her new establishment.

Colonel Nolan said he intended to vote for the preamble of the Bill, which acknowledged the supreme authority of the House of Commons, but he should not consider that his vote bound him in the event of the Bills not passing into law. He only acknowledged the authority of the House of Commons provisionally.

Sir J. Lubbock maintained that the financial clauses would prove injurious to the three countries. The shadow of the Bill had already injured the industries of Ireland, and he confidently appealed to the country to reject it.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of Lord R. Churchill.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes past 12.

On the 18th ult. a number of petitions were presented against the Home Rule Bill, amongst them being one by Mr. David Plunket, from Trinity College, Dublin, and the graduates of the University, Dublin; and another by Mr. Whitely, from Stockport, signed by 10,000 inhabitants of that borough.

"DRILLING" IN IRELAND.

Mr. T. M. Healy: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland if his attention has been called to a placard issued in South Derry asking persons to assemble in Maghera on Tuesday for the purpose of enrolling all Unionists of sixteen years and upwards who desire to become members of the Ulster Defence Union, winding up with "enroll, combine, be ready," and signed by Colonel Clark, chairman, and Robert Johnson, J. P., honorary secretary; and if the Lord Chancellor will invite the magistrates connected with this enrolment to explain its purpose?

Sir T. Lea (holding up a green placard) asked the right hon. gentleman whether he was not also aware that the Nationalists of Newry had issued a placard in which they called on their friends to enrol in the Army of Independence, the placard concluding with "God save Ireland."

Mr. John Morley: I am not aware of a placard of that kind—

Mr. M'Cartan, interposing, amid cries of "Order," asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that nearly all the placards issued by the Unionists of Belfast were signed "God save Ireland."

Mr. John Morley: No, Sir, I am not aware of that fact either (laughter). I have, however, seen a copy of the placard referred to by my hon. and learned friend (Mr. Healy). The subject has been brought under the notice of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who will no doubt take whatever steps he may think necessary and advisable in the matter.

The adjourned debate was resumed on the 19th ult. in a full House by Lord R. Churchill, who devoted the greater part of a speech which occupied nearly two hours in delivery to a searching criticism of the provisions of the measure. The imperial supremacy, he contended, was reserved only nominally, and for no practical purpose. The division of Parliament into two bodies with two different personalities would reduce the Imperial Government to a position of hazardous instability; the new Irish Constitution was placed in a condition of subserviency such as existed in no other Constitution in the civilised world. The validity of 90 per cent. of the legislation of the Irish Parliament would be questionable, and the system of legal procedure in cases which were of daily occurrence would be thrown into conclusion, and there was the further risk that the decisions of the Exchequer judges could only be enforced by the process of martial law. While purely denominational institutions were fully protected, Trinity College, Dublin, and other undenominational endowments would practically be placed at the mercy of the Dublin Parliament. The Second Chamber which was offered as a safeguard to the loyal minority would be almost entirely elected by a constituency of tenant farmers, whom Parliament had pronounced to be unfit to perform the duties of common jurors; and, in short, the noble lord declared that after carefully studying the whole Bill his reflections were summed up in the classical line, "'Tis a mad world, my masters." It was not because the Unionist Party regarded the Irsh people as less than human that they opposed the Bill, but because they knew them to be so very human. While differing from a learned judge who had summed up the Irish Question as the government of a quick-witted people by a stupid people, he confessed that if the Prime Minister told him that the Irish people were going to take this Bill, and not get out of it for themselves, at the cost of this country, all the advantages which the measure put in their way, he could only say that at the present moment the Irish, a quick-witted people, were being governed by a stupid party. No one was more ready than himself to give them the largest amount of local self-government, but between his attitude on local self-government and the creation of a separate and independent Irish Parliament there was a great gulf fixed which he could never cross. Great Britain, he knew, would never give that Parliament, or, if it did, it would soon be forced to take it back again, in which case the last state of Ireland would be worse than the first. A great race like the British could not fail to bind up and absorb into their constitution all that nature had allied to them by geographical contiguity and numerical inferiority, and the inexorable law of magnetic consolidation of great portions of humanity must pursue its inevitable course. Great Britain in this issue would not give way; the instinct of self-preservation forbade it. The great political contest which was now being waged resembled one of those fearful tropical storms which after raging furiously and causing devastation and death, left the atmosphere clearer, raised the spirits of men, made human relations easier, and inaugurated, as it were a new era and a more equable climate. So would it be, he believed when, this contest being over, the Home Rule Bill had passed out on British and Irish recollections.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain wondered how long the followers of Mr. Gladstone would be sitting on the Treasury bench if the Nationalist members thought they could get more from the Conservative party. It was idle to hope that we could escape from conflict with the Irish Parliament on the reserved subjects and on finance. The more closely the Bill was examined the clearer it appeared that it could not be a permanent settlement of the controversy.

Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Mains, and Dr. MacGregor supported the Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Bucknill.

Mr. Wyndham condemned the Bill, and especially its financial clauses. He was strongly opposed to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, and wanted to know what chance there was of the Bill satisfying the national aspirations of Ireland.

Mr. Morley, replying to the speech of Lord R. Churchill, remarked that every State in the American union was subject to restrictions far more severe than those contained in the Bill. With regard to the legal points, which had been raised, the noble lord had been led into a mare's nest, as the Bill certainly did not override common law and common sense. Its provisions, he maintained, were amply sufficient to protect Trinity College, Dublin M'Ghee College, Maynooth College, and other denominational institutions.

Mr. Rentoul said the men of Ulster asked for only one thing—that in the event of the Bill passing the army should be withdrawn. If there were anything that could make him vote for the Bill, it would be a promise to insert a clause providing for the withdrawal of every soldier from Ireland.

Mr. Leng, as an advocate of Home Rule all round, supported the Bill.

Mr. Scott-Montagu said that, although unable to vote for the second reading, he was convinced that the question of Home Rule would have to be faced in the future.

Mr. Saunders, though a Home Ruler, could not support the Bill because it demanded from the Irish people a price which ought not to be paid for Home Rule. It was proposed to grant them a measure of self-government, but under the condition imposed practically two-thirds of the voters would be disfranchised. The property qualification would prove absolutely fatal to good government in Ireland. It was proposed by the Bill that the Legislative Council, which was to have co-ordinate authority, should be elected exclusively by the 170,000 owners or occupiers of land. Such a provision, he repeated, must be fatal to any possibility of good government. He could not accept a Bill which introduced conditions that were not only unnecessary, but absolutely opposed to Home Rule. Indeed, he could never lift up his head amongst London Radicals again if he were to support a property qualification which would almost certainly result in unjust legislation and unjust administration. It would be the duty of Radicals to persevere with the question until they got a really good and efficient measure.

Mr. H. Plunkett, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. V. Gibbs continued the debate.

Mr. Jackson expressed his opinion that the Bill would tend by every clause and by the whole of its machinery, in the direction of producing friction in every department of Government in Ireland.

On the motion of Mr. Sexton the debate was again adjourned.

RULE DEBATE.

On 20th ultimo Mr. Sexton resumed the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. Dealing with the question of the retention of the Irish members he said it should be remembered that the land question was to be reserved for three years, and the appointment of judges and the control of the police for six years. During that time to reduce the number or power of the Irish members would be, despite Home Rule, to lessen the influence of Ireland in her own affairs. When the Irish Legislature came into its full powers at the end of six years, then the question of representation could be dealt with perhaps, with other subjects which might be developed in the meantime. He was obliged to represent that the interests of Ireland in reference to finance were not adequately considered. The terms were less favourable than in the Bill of 1886. Then the annual charge proposed was 2,200,000*l.*, and the present proposal was 2,430,000*l.* He appealed to the party opposite and to Mr. Gladstone to reconsider the case. He suggested that it be ascertained what was the present profit of Great Britain out of the revenue of Ireland. Let them adopt first principles in the inquiry, taking a series of years, and making fair allowances, and charge the result as the quota of contribution from Ireland, so that if its revenues rose there might be a profit and an equal arrangement in the other direction. The hatred which formerly existed in Ireland had been superseded by confidence and even affection. Never was such a moral miracle worked as Mr. Gladstone had wrought. The main element in the outcry in Ulster was the action of ex-Ministers who wanted to get back to office. He had no doubt that the Protestants of Ireland would accept the constitution given to them by Imperial law.

Mr. Carson was convinced that they could not break up the partnership between the two countries without financial injury on both sides.

Colonel Saunderson said the success of the Bill depended not merely upon its machinery but upon the men who were to put it into operation.

Mr. Mark Napier having also spoken, the debate was on the motion of Sir H. James, adjourned.

The Volunteer Forces Jury Exemption Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 5 minutes past 12.

THE HANSARD TRIAL.

The trial of Sir H. Isaacs, Mr. J. Isaacs, Mr. C. Dollman, and Mr. H. Bottomley, on charges arising out of the transactions of the Hansard Union, Limited, was resumed on April 17, in the Queen's Bench Division. In the course of an argument, Mr. Justice Hawkins remarked that there had no doubt been much irregularity in this as in other companies, but the question was whether it was criminal. Evidence was called to prove that the purchase of the Cullompton Mills was a private transaction of Mr. Joseph Isaacs and that Mr. Bottomley had nothing to do with the introduction of the mills to Mr. Isaacs.—On April 18 Mr. Charles Kegan Paul and Mr. Henry John Manning, who were formerly directors of the Hansard Union, were examined.—Mr. Paul said he believed the Hansard Union business was "bona fide," and nothing had yet come to his knowledge to cause him to alter that opinion. He had implicit trust in Mr. Bottomley. He did not know who was interested in the promotion of the company, nor was he aware that the vendor paid for the business £1,00,000 less than the Hansard Union paid for them. In regard to the charge of misappropriating £40,000 for the purchase of the Cullompton Mills and the Works at Redhill, counsel submitted that there was no evidence against Sir H. Isaacs upon that indictment. Mr. Justice Hawkins remarked that no part of the money had found its way into the pocket of Sir Henry Issacs; but Counsel for the prosecution contended that there was evidence to go to the Jury.—The whole Wednesday's sitting was occupied with counsel's arguments on one of the points of law raised on behalf of Sir H. Issacs and Mr. J. Issacs on the previous day—whether there was any case against them to go to the jury.—On the 20th ult., the jury found Sir H. Isaacs "not guilty."

The Naval Construction and Armaments Company launched from their yard, at Barrow, on April 18, the troopship Warren Hastings, which has been built for the Secretary of State for India. The designs and construction of the vessel have been carried out under the direction and superintendence of Sir Edward Reed, M.P. The vessel, which received its name at the hands of Lady Agnes Burne is three hundred and fifty feet long, forty-nine feet wide at her beam, and thirty-six feet and nine inches in depth. She is fitted with twin screws, and is subdivided into thirty-three water-tight compartments, rendering her practically unsinkable. The woodwork is entirely of teak to adapt her to a tropical climate. Accommodation is provided for nine hundred European troops, or one thousand and fifty Native troops, besides twenty-nine officers and six ladies. Electric lighting is fitted throughout the vessel. She will be armed with six quick-firing guns, six three-pounder, and four five-barrelled Nordenfelt guns. She is fitted with two sets of triple-expansion engines and will steam about sixteen knots.

THE ANTI-HOME RULE AGITATION.

LORD SALISBURY'S VISIT TO ULSTER.

Arrangements for Lord Salisbury's visit to Ulster have been formally drawn up by the Belfast Reception Committee. He will leave London on the evening of May 22, travelling *via* Holyhead and Kingstown for Mount Stewart, county Down, where he will be the guest of the Marquis of Londonderry. On the following Wednesday evening Lord Salisbury will address a mass meeting in Ulster Hall, Belfast, and on Thursday, at one o'clock, he will receive a number of Unionist addresses in the same hall, subsequently lunching with the Lord Mayor of Belfast. Lord Salisbury will afterwards proceed to Baronscourt, and will address a meeting in Londonderry the following night, returning to England on Saturday.

ALLEGED CLERICAL INTIMIDATION IN IRELAND.

Several of the delegates from the West of Ireland, whose voices will be heard at the great demonstration at the Albert Hall to-morrow (Saturday), were in the Lobby of the House of Commons on Tuesday. One of them (according to an *Echo* correspondent) told a remarkable story. "Clerical intimidation to an unprecedented degree," said he, "is being used to prevent any expression of opinion against Home Rule. Boycotting is being freely threatened, and that of the most cruel kind. One of my tenants has told me that he has been refused food or goods of any kind by the local tradesmen. How do the tradesmen live? Ah, there again is another phase of the question. They can no more afford to do without their customers than their customers can do without them. But they go in fear of the terrible system of secret persecution which none can fathom, and thus they are obliged to obey the mandate of the hidden hand. But then," continued the speaker, "a still worse form of intimidation is gradually forcing its way into every hamlet. Of course, to the average English mind—which lives in a free and open and Protestant religion—it is not quite understandable in all its real force. But the people of whom I speak are trained up in a creed which teaches that if a priest refuses to bury that means purgatory. To you, no doubt, it sounds utterly ridiculous, and even repugnant, but to the 'good' Catholics of Ireland it is an ever-present, powerful, and indestructible fact. This is one of the elements of the religious life of Ireland that you can never understand. Would you believe it? The domestic servants in Conaught implicitly believe that if the Home Rule Bill becomes law they will never have to work after five o'clock!"

SOME PRIMITIVE IRISH OPINIONS.

A correspondent sends to the *St. James's Gazette* the following extract from a letter just received from a village in Munster:—A woman in the village was lately baking a loaf when a very good-for-nothing lad of about fifteen, the son of a neighbour, came into her cottage and asked her for a part of the loaf; she refused to give it to him, and his answer straightway was: "Well, wait awhile till we get Home Rule, and then it is not asking we'll be, but take what we want; and if we want a sack or half-sack of flour, then we'll have only to go up to Jerry Doherty's (the general shop) and take it." A lady also near this, who employed a woman for charing, told me that this person, when bemoaning her hard lot to her, wound up by saying: Well, it will soon be over, we'll all be rich soon!" She asked her what she meant, and she replied, with perfect confidence: "Oh, we'll soon have Home Rule, and we'll all be rich then, and nobody will have to work."

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES.

The Duke of Devonshire addressed a large meeting at Dalkeith on Saturday (April 15). Speaking of the Home Rule Bill, he characterised it as a cowardly attempt to evade responsibility. He contended that if the propertied and manufacturing classes were driven out of Ireland, what would remain could no longer be regarded a on nation. Had the people of Ulster a right to resist the proposals of the Government by force if they thought they had the strength? He considered that they had as great a right to do so as their ancestors had to get rid of James II. Even at the cost of civil strife, they ought, if possible, to avert the practical establishment of such an Irish Government as that contemplated by the bill now before Parliament.—Mr. Balfour addressed a large meeting at Limehouse on Wednesday upon the Home Rule question. He devoted his remarks to an examination of the points in the bill which affected the interest of the English working-men. The destruction of the labour market in Ireland, which would ensue upon the passing of this measure, would, he said, mean the flooding of the labour Market in England with Irishmen.—Earlier in the day Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir H. James received, at the House of Commons, a deputation from the Presbeterian Church in Ireland to protest against Home Rule. The three right hon. gentlemen expressed sympathy with the views of the deputation. Mr. Balfour observed that in Scotland their co-religionists would not be slow in coming into line with them, and Mr. Chamberlain maintained that a general election now would give the Unionists a decisive majority.—Professor Dicey, speaking at Woodstock on Monday, argued that the Ulster men, if deserted by England, would be justified in making common cause with all other Irishmen who detested priestly domination to secure the independence of Ireland.

THE BELFAST DEPUTATION TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce has sent us the text of the reply which the President and Secretaries have prepared to the speech which Mr. Gladstone made to a deputation from that body on March 28. In a letter which accompanies this document these gentlemen and several past Presidents of the Chamber point out the conditions under which the election of 1885 was fought, and state that they trusted him as the bulwark of Unionism. "It was," they add, "the most bitter ingredient in their cup of disappointment, that so soon and so suddenly you showed to them how misplaced was their confidence in you." The reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech points out that he made no answer to their request for a definite statement as to social or material improvements to Ireland likely to result from the present bill. His comparison of Ireland with Canada they regard as wholly misleading. The true analogy they think, is to be found in the Province of Quebec They are unable to share Mr. Gladstone's sanguine hope as to the saving of two and a-half millions of money by economies which he very slightly indicated. With great respect, they challenge his figures altogether. They add that they do not claim to be the Irish people. but they assert they represent the deliberate convictions of at least one-third of the Irish people. Appended to the report is a letter written on the 4th inst. to the President of the Chamber by Mr. Lecky, who says: "The Parliament which Mr. Gladstone proposes to set up would be in violent hostility to the richest and most industrious portion of the community. It is regarded with horror by nearly every man who is a leader of industry in Ireland."

IRISH METHODISTS AND HOME RULE.

An appeal to the Methodists of Great Britain from ministers of that body in Ireland has been issued, with a preface commending it to sympathetic consideration, which is signed by the following English Wesleyan ministers:—William Arthur, John Bond, J. Ernest Clapham, William H. Dallinger, William L. Watkinson. The appeal states that the conference of the Methodist Church in Ireland regards the present Home Rule Bill as, above all, a religious question, and deprecates it being made a question of party politics. Six resolutions passed by the Irish Conference follow, setting forth that religious equality and freedom would be seriously endangered, that it would be perilous to unsettle a system of Government which has existed nearly a century, that commercial interests would be gravely imperilled, that the maintenance of legislative union is essential to the well-being of Ireland, and that in the event of the measure passing it would only be the basis of further demands. The appeal is signed by 212 Irish Methodist ministers, including the Rev. William Gorman, vice-President of the Conference.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, on April 17, by a majority of eighty to eleven votes, adopted a petition to the House of Commons against the Home Rule Bill.

The Cork Town Council, on April 19, after more than four hours' debate, adopted by twenty-eight votes against eight, a motion in favour of the Home Rule Bill. Most of the Unionist members were absent.

In a letter addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Hulse, M. P., and read at a Unionist demonstration at Salisbury, his lordship says that the Ulster Loyalists "have stood by us for many a long year. It would be the extreme of baseness if we failed to do our utmost for them now."

A letter has been received at Tubingen from Professor Harris, who wrote from Suez, reporting the discovery at the Convent on Mount Sinai of a Syrian palimpsest manuscript containing the full text of the full Gospels. The discovery was made by two English ladies, Mrs. Lewis and her sister, Mrs. Gibson, both conversant with Oriental languages, who succeeded in photographing the text, this being accomplished with difficulty owing to the dilapidated condition of the manuscript, which probably dates from the middle of the second century. A full account of the discovery is published in the *British Weely*. According to this the new version will settle conclusively the fact of the last twelve verses of St. Mark being an interpolation.

LORD SALISBURY ON HOME RULE.

The tenth Grand Habitation of the Primrose League was opened on Tuesday (April 18) by a business meeting at Westminster Town Hall. The Chancellor of the League, Sir W. T. Marriott, M. P., presided. The report of the Grand Council for the past year showed that since the foundation of the League 1,131,821 members had been enrolled, and it was stated that new adherents were joining at the rate of 1,000 a week.

On Wednesday Covent Garden Opera House was crowded on the occasion of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, Lord Salisbury in the chair. The Chancellor, Sir W. T. Marriott, M. P., stated that the associates of the League, mainly working men and labourers, numbered over 1,000,000.

Lord Salisbury, who was greeted with vociferous cheers, said the energy and wisdom of the league had spread sound ideas throughout the population, and though at the recent electoral trial their efforts were not rewarded with immediate victory, yet their action gave great promise of victory for the future. The members of the Primrose League represented the principles of the English people by an overwhelming majority and they knew they were in accord with the principles of Great Britain (cheers.) They knew that their defeat had been due to influences which the progress of intelligence would dissipate. They must take care to see whether they were really defeated. If the country had gone like the pigs in a gale of wind it might be serious. If the country voted for the Union in 1886, and for Home Rule in 1892 it would be an unexampled conversion in the history of the world. It had been remarked, if 800 people throughout England and Scotland had voted differently, there would be no Home Rule majority in the House of Commons. That bit of ill-luck was the fortune of war, and he did not complain of it, but it had very little moral presage behind it. The Home Rule question must be looked at with the single view that it must be got rid of. (Cheers.) He did not think their chances were insignificant. People forgot the history of majorities in the House of Commons. It worked usually on the principle of a pendulum. When the Suffrage was altered in 1868, a heavy majority went over to the Gladstonians. They reigned for six years, and then in 1874 the majority went over to the Conservatives. They reigned for six years and then in 1880 the majority went over to the Gladstonians. They reigned for six years, and then the majority went back to the Conservatives. Thus it proceeded until 1892, when a very small majority went over to the Gladstonians. It was always the action of the pendulum. People said that the House of Lords would reject the Bill. He did not know much about it—(laughter)—but he would not be surprised if the Lords did reject it. (Loud laughter and cheers.) In that event it was said that the Government would send the Bill back again, and again he supposed the Lords would reject it. He hoped the Government would follow these tactics, for the longer the time they spent in futile attempts at impossible legislation the better would be the chances of the Conservatives at the polls. (Cheers.) It was the duty of the Primrose League to carry light into dark places. It was their duty to carry truth to those who had no other means of ascertaining it. They must dissipate the mist of the pestilent falsehoods with which their opponents surrounded this question. He could not go into the details of the miserable measure; but he would point out some particulars with the view to enlightening electors on the question of finance. He suggested that if the Home Rule Bill was carried it would lead to bankruptcy in Ireland and lay a heavy burden on Great Britain. He did not believe the Government intended finality as to the financial proposal. Mr. Gladstone had suggested that Home Rule would give a plethora of money to Ireland; and that, instead of their paying £1 for civil Government, it would be carried out for 10*s.*, and so the Irish would be as rich as Crœsus. (Laughter.) He thought Mr. Gladstone was in error on this question, as he had been in his confidence in Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. They must carefully separate Mr. Gladstone's dreams from Mr. Gladstone's facts. They must anticipate civil war if Home Rule was carried. Leaving out the question of Ulster altogether, the Irish members, he (Lord Salisbury) asserted, knew that the financial principles of the scheme were bound to bring about bankruptcy in two years in Ireland, and England would have to pay the two and a half millions contributed through the income tax. The in-and-out motive of Irish members showed the extraordinary hodge-podge Mr. Gladstone had made in the House of Commons on this Bill. On some subjects the Irish members were to vote, on others they would not be able to vote, so there would be a big House of Commons and a little House of Commons excluding the Irish. (Laughter.(The little House would have to deal with the purse, but the big House would have the power to recommend the sending of soldiers to Ireland. There could be no doubt, if Home Rule was carried that there would be great trouble in Ireland, and he endorsed what had been said by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—on this aspect of the question. He (Lord Salisbury) believed that if the present patriotic House of commons existed they would not allow soldiers to be sent to Ireland to carry out the Home Rule Bill policy. But the scheme was deeper. The Irish representatives would be in the House of Commons without any responsibility, and he asserted that the Irish representatives would sell their freedom to obtain advantages from the Government in favour of their constituencies. If the Bill was carried the Irish members would dominate politics, and the English people would be subject to their will. He assured those present that the difficulties and animosities in Ireland had existed for centuries, and they could not be cleared away by the professions of six weeks. They might be near or far from an electoral contest, but he begged them to be prepared for it. (Cheers.) When the question of Home Rule came before the House of Lords he was afraid an attempt would be made to lead the discussion away as to the constitution of the House of Lords. That he held had nothing to do with the duty of the House of Lords on this constitutional question. In conclusion he reminded them of the great purpose of the Primrose League, and thought it must have been prophetic when Lord Beaconsfield quoted from Lord Clarendon the motto of their League "Imperium et Libertas. (Cheers.). They had to fight for Empire and liberty, and to rescue from its assailants the integrity of this country, which would certainly be wrecked if Ireland, which must be hostile, was made independent. If they were true to themselves they were certain of victory. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Mathews, M. P., then moved a resolution protesting against the Home Rule Bill. This was seconded by Mr. Dunbar Barton, M. P., and carried with acclamation. The Duke of Abercorn and Sir M. White Ridley, M. P., also spoke.

Primrose Day was observed in the manner that has now become customary. Among the floral offerings laid on the tomb of the deceased statesman at Hughenden were a wreath sent by the Queen, and a beautiful cross of lilies, roses, and other flowers from the Hon. E. Belitros, of Hongkong.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ZANTE.

The Island of Zante was again visited on April 17 by several shocks of earthquake. The most serious one occurred at 7-30 a.m. It destroyed the parts of the town which escaped in the calamity of Feb. 11, and threw down the houses that were in course of reconstruction. Further slight shocks occurred the same night, and have since recurred at intervals. The villages in the neighbourhood of the chief town have similarly suffered. Twenty-five lives have been lost and 100 persons injured. The British Minister at Athens has telegraphed to Malta for British vessels to be sent with assistance. In the town of Zante itself there are now only about 200 habitable houses, and it is feared the condition of the surrounding villages is little better. It seems that at the time of the principal shock of earthquake at Zante the sea "receded several feet from the shore, probably owing to the opening of a submarine cavity." A passenger on a steamer plying between Zante and Patras writes: "The sea was violently agitated, as though it were boiling. Then the waves seemed to retire, and for a few moments all on board thought that they would be swallowed up. On looking towards Zante they saw a thick mist enveloping the town, due to the dust raised by the debris of falling houses." Working parties from H. M. S. Inflexible and the French frigate Iphigenie are busily engaged in erecting shelters for the homeless population. A difficulty has been encountered in the landing of supplies, as the Customs officials insist on exacting duty for them.

One of the best known public men in France is M. Paul Deroulede, politician and poet. The poet in politics is not a familiar figure. Yet at present he is a conspicuous personage in French politics, and has been for years; and may yet be far more conspicuous and important. It is true that M. Paul Deroulede is a rather poor poet. So he is a poor politician. It is an open question whether he is a poor politician because he is a poor poet, or whether he is a poor politician because he is a poet at all. Yet, poor as his poetry is, all France is familiar with it. And, poor politician as he is, he has a large following, and exerts a potent influence upon the progress of public affairs.

A DUCHESS'S CONTEMPT OF COURT: SENTENCE.

In the Probate Division on Saturday (April 15), counsel gave notice of his intention to apply on Tuesday for a writ of attachment for contempt of Court against the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland. He explained that during the inspection of some private papers at Stafford House under an order of Court relating to the will of the late Duke of Sutherland the Dowager Duchess took one of the documents and deliberately placed it on the fire and destroyed it.—Sir F. Jeune said the matter appeared so serious that he would for the present abstain from saying a word about it. He granted the order asked for and suspended the further inspection of documents by the Dowager Duchess.—On Tuesday, in a crowded court, Sir F. Jeune passed sentence of six weeks' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant, together with a fine of £250.—Sir H. James, Q. C., and Mr. Bargrave Deane appeared for the applicant, the Duke of Sutherland; while Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Searle represented the Dowager Duchess.—Mr. Finlay did not attempt to justify his client's action, and expressed her Grace's apologies to the Court, but explained that her Grace had that morning signed an affidavit according to which the paper destroyed was a letter from the late Duke to her Grace, written in 1886, and relating to some unpleasant circumstances. It was excessively private, and ought not to have been preserved. It had got accidentally among the Duke's papers. Her Grace had prepared another affidavit stating, to the best of her recollection, the contents of the burnt letter, but she was anxious it should not be read in open court. It contained nothing about herself that she would object to being published, but it referred to two other persons, one of whom was now dead.—Sir F. Jeune: I think that the contents of the affidavit should not necessarily be made public, but I should like to have it handed up to me.—Sir Henry James having declined to believe any explanation the Duchess could put forward, holding that a person who chose to destroy a document in that way was estopped for all credibility in respect of the contents of the document, Sir Francis Jeune said: The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has undoubtedly committed an act which, as far as I know, is without parralel or example. It is an act which it is impossible not to regard as of a very serious character. The order which I made, and out of which these proceedings arose, was no doubt a peculiar one. It was represented to me, partly by affidavit, and partly by statements of counsel, that there were a mass of documents in a cabinet or box at Stafford House; and it was said on behalf of the plaintiff, the Dowager Duchess, that some of those documents were documents which she believed the late Duke desired to have destroyed upon his death. She went even further than that, and said they were documents which she was convinced that the present Duke of Sutherland would also desire to have destroyed unseen by anyone except himself. I recall that I said emphatically that I could not for a moment consent to the destruction of any document which was in possession of the late Duke. The application then assumed the form of a request that she might be permitted to examine these documents herself in the presence of an administrator, before anyone else saw them, and select those to which she referred, the selected documents then to be handed for a similar inspection to the present Duke. If he agreed with her on that point the documents were then to be sealed up. That was consented to by the advisers of the present Duke, and, as I confess I thought every precaution was taken for the proper carrying out of the order. The documents were to remain as they were in the possesion of an administrator pendente lite, an officer of the Court. Among the documents was one which the Dowager Duchess concealed in her hand until some later period of the inspection, and then taking her opportunity, placed it between the bars of the grate in such a way that before anybody could stop her or even suspect what she was doing the document was completely destroyed. She seems to have accompanied her action, when remonstrated with, with a violent expression to Mr. Taylor, that "the document was a letter from me to my husband before I was married. I shall do as I please, you are really here on sufferance." It appears to me in the first place that this scheme of obtaining this or some document of the sort must have been deliberately planned beforehand by the Duchess. This intention of hers was carried out by an act of violence and an act of deceit. That this is a grave contempt of court it appears to me to be impossible to doubt, and Mr. Finlay, on behalf of the Duchess, does not, as I understand, dispute that. So far as her affidavit is an expression of regret and an expression of apology, it is a proper affidavit. I do not think the Duchess could well have done anything else except make that apology. But I cannot forget that after the injury and the wrong which has been done and which is irrevocable, and apology can only be regarded as a somewhat easy method of atonement, although it be the only method of atonement open. She has further pursued the course of explaining, or endeavouring to explain, her act by stating what the document was and what her belief about her obligation was. She has said that the letter was a letter addressed by the Duke to her, and she has given in another affidavit the contents of the letter, which I have not allowed to be made public, and which I do not think it is desirable should be made public. That is her statement. It has been remarked, as of course it certainly would be by anyone who saw her affidavit, that there is a direct contradiction between her statement now and the statement she made at the time she burnt the document. It cannot be doubted, for we have the evidence of two witnesses, that at the time she siad it was a letter from her to the Duke; she now says it was from the Duke to her. Which story am I to believe? I do not feel under any obligation to decide which story is true, or to enter into any further investigation, because I am of opinion that there are no means of further investigation which could be of any use. A person who destroys a document unseen by any eye except her own renders it impossible that her statement should be accepted about the document. She would have the highest possible interest to misstate its contents if need be; I cannot accept her statement as determining what was the nature of the document. Whether in the long run she will benefit by the destruction of the document is a matter upon which I forbear to speculate. It may be that she has, by destroying it, got rid of a piece of evidence vital to the case or important to the case of her opponents. It may be that the inference drawn from her destruction of that document under the circumstances may tell heavily against herself. I forbear to speculate on that. But I am unable to accept her statement that she was ignorant of the real effect of the order or of the obligation the order imposed upon her. The application made to me originally was an application by herself, and I cannot help thinking she must have known that it was ordered that there should be no destruction of documents. Further, the order was read over to her more than once, I think, by the administrator, and on her suggestion it was pointed out to her what the true application of the order was. Under these circumstances there was placed on me the very painful duty of having to decide what course ought to be adopted. The representative of the present Duke asks that justice may be done. I am sure if the present Duke or his advisers could have seen their way to ask for mitigation of punishment or no punishment at all—I am convinced they would have thought it right to have done so. But they take the view that the matter is one which must be dealt with in the ordinary course of justice. Under these circumstances I have to decide what ought to be done. I can perceive in this case no mitigating circumstances except the apology. To that I give full weight; but I can see nothing else. The position of the plaintiff is wholly immaterial. No court could possibly pass by so grave a contempt of its authorithy or so grave an attempt to influence the courre of justice. His lordship went on to say that there were no precedents to guide him, but in one case he had in mind, which was by no means on all fours with this, a man was fined £500, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The length of the term of imprisonment was due to the danger of a repetition of the offence, but that case, he said, was some indication of what a court ought to do. "In my view," he said, "I should be doing less than my duty if I did not make an order—I am conscious a severe one, bnt one not too severe, and as lenient as I can order—that the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland shall pay a fine of £250, and further shall be committed to prison for six weeks. She must also pay the plaintiff's costs of this motion, the administrator's costs to be paid out of the estate.—There was a noisy and rapid clearing of the court, and the corridors were thronged with excited groups discussing the judgment. The Dowager Duchess kept her privacy in a consultation-room for some time, and then left with her solicitor by the Carey-street exit, for The Willows, Surly Hall. Her Grace became exceedingly ill after her return from London, and the attachment for her arrest has not yet been executed.

The Queen has sent her portrait to the officers of the Royal Arthur, the flagship of Admiral Stephenson, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron. It is an engraving of Angeli's celebrated picture of her Majesty, which was painted eighteen or twenty years ago, and which is a much better portrait than that painted by the same artist in the Jubilee year.

THE SERVIAN COUP D'ETAT.

ITS RECEPTION IN EUROPE.

Numerous sensational accounts are to hand of the excitement in Belgrade. According to the most reliable of these, a State banquet was held on Thursday night (April 13), when the young King Alexander, towards the close of the proceedings, addressed the Regents as follows:—

For four years past you have, in my name, administered the kingly power. I thank you heartily for the trouble you have taken. Now, however, I feel able to administer the kingly power myself, and I will exercise it from this moment. I beg you therefore at once to hand me your resignations in writing.

This statement appears to have struck all its hearers who were not in the secret with stupefaction. M. Ristich exclaiming that this request was contrary to the Constitution, the King left the dining-room; later on Col. Tchiritch, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, three times called upon the Regents in the King's name to resign. They remained obdurate, and, together with the Ministers, who stood by them, were requested to proceed to the New Palace for the night; and on the following morning they were conveyed in Court carriges to their residences, which were placed under military guard. A proclamation was then issued, dismissing the Regents and Ministers, appointing a new Cabinet, dissolving the Skupshtina, fixing new elections for May 30, and declaring that the jeopardy in which the Constitution had been placed by recent events left the King no option but to intervene and assume the regal power. The composition of the New Cabinet was announced as follows:—

Dr. Dokitch, Premier and Minister of Public Instruction; Dr. Vuitch, Minister of Finance; M. Milosavljevitch, Interior; Colonel Frassanovitch, War; M. Andreas Nikolitch, Foreign Affairs; Lieut.-Colonel Stankovitch, Public Works; M. Miloshevitch, Commerce.

On Friday Belgrade was gay with bunting. The young King and his Ministers were, it appears, everywhere greeted with acclamation. Later telegrams asserted that the coup d'etat had met with general acquiescence throughout Servia. Moreover, by Monday morning it was known in London that the young King had received friendly messages from most of the European Governments. On Sunday morning King Alexander drove in state to the cathedral to attend High Mass. The streets of the city were lined with troops, behind whom dense crowds stood saluting the King with thundering "zivios." Windows and balconies were occupied by ladies waving handkerchiefs. The King was moved, and thanked the people on all sides. At the cathedral the Metropolitan Michael addressed him, calling upon him to walk in the footsteps of his great forefathers, Michall and Milosz; to be above party spirit, and not to make common cause with any party. After the service the King went to the Throne Room, where he received the representatives of the Church, Court, and Army. As to the attitude of Russia in the matter, the new Premier, Dr. Dokitch, has denied that that power has had anything to do with the coup; but the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* hears that a telegram sent by the Czar to King Alexander was particularly hearty, and that M. Shishkin sent a separate message, which was also in terms of approval. The French Press, with somewhat noticiable alacrity, at once heralded the coup d'etat as favourable to the interests of both France and Russia. The events of Thursday night created no feeling of uneasiness in Vienna. At Saturday's sitting of the Diet, at Budapest, the Hungarian Premier said no concern whatever was felt at the Vienna Foreign Office, which did not attempt to influence Servian politics. If, however, any measures became necessary to protect the interests of Austria-Hungary the Government would not fail to take them.

Accounts of numerous interviews with Servian statesmen, past and present, have been appearing in the Austro-Hungarian papers. In one of these the new Premier is represented to have said, whilst he considered that ex-Queen Natalie was at liberty to return to Belgrade if she wished, ex-King Milan would never return to Servia. "He pledged his word for it," said Dr. Dokitch, "and I can assure you he will keep it. Milan has made many mistakes, but he has never been untrue to his word." In certain circles ex-Queen Natalie is suspected of having some hand in inspiring the plot executed by her son, and the fact that she was received by the Czar and Czarina at Livadia on Thursday, and took luncheon with their Majesties—who on the Friday offered her their warm congratulations—is regarded as significant despite Dr. Dokitch's denial of Russian complicity. Queen Natalie has since left the Crimea for Belgrade: and ex-King Milan has addressed a letter of congratulation to the new Premier.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphed on Monday that many well-informed persons in Servia believed the affair was advised and even planned by M. Ristichs, the chief Regent, himself; but according to information received a day later by the Vienna correspondent of the same paper the origin of the coup d'etat was the desire to get rid of M. Ristichs, who is so disliked by the King that he will probably have to leave the country.

The new Finance Minister, M. Vuitch, has preferred very grave charges against the financial administration of the Liberal Government.

On Tuesday Buda Pesth speculators for the fall set going a story of the assassination of "the manly young King," as the enthusiastic *Berliner Tageblatt* calls him. This recalls to the *Standard's* representative in Vienna a significant remark made in a Servian review by M. Garashanin with reference to the fact that, putting Milan out of the question, the Obrenovitch dynasty has but a single representative left. "Only two out of nine Servian rulers during the present century have died on the throne; and of these two, one reigned only fifteen days and the other passed twenty years in exile after dethronement, but was recalled as Prince." In a few days some 900 Radical Village Councils, rejected by the last Ministry, will have been reinstated.

Dr. Dokitch is said to have described the proceedings in Belgrade on Thursday night as "a Revolution from above, intended to prevent the otherwise certain revolution from below." As to his alleged interview in Paris with ex-King Milan, he had not seen him for two years. It had been evident for some time past that the situation in Servia was becoming hopeless. As the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent has pointed out, the Chamber was illegally constituted, and yet it was preparing for the election of a Third Regent, and other acts of importance. The Regents appear to have been absolutely blind to what was going on around them. The Progressist leader, M. Garashanin, was taken into confidence by Dr. Dokitch; and, after him, the plot was imparted to a number of army officers and other trusted friends of the royal house, and, finally, to General Gruitch, the former Envoy at Constantinople, who, since his return to Belgrade, had been one of the chiefs of the Radical party. He, in turn, informed the ex-Premier, M. Pasitch, the second leader of the Radicals. The scheme was conceived when it became apparent that the Liberal Ministry had not obtained a majority; but its execution was delayed in order to see whether the Regents would either dismiss that Cabinet or effect a compromise with the Radicals, securing the legality of the Chamber. As nothing was done and the Rump Parliament was preparing to begin work, it was considered high time to act. The leader of the Radicals, M. Gaja, who has once been Minister, and who helped to carry out the coup d'etat, has declared in an interview that M. Ristichs reigned by terrorism, and that if things had not happened as they did, a sanguinary revolution would have taken place.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BURMA.

The recrudescence of the disturbances in Burma caused by the Kachins, says a correspondent, gives an additional interest to the two first articles of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" for April. One of these, by a Burmese, who is a lecturer in Cambridge University, gives us a mass of rare information regarding the Chins and Kachins, their origin, manners, and customs. General Prendergast remonstrates against the indiscriminate application of the abusive word "Dacoit" to all who oppose our rule, and incidentally gives a pleasant sketch of Burmese character and disposition. The second part of General Prendergast's article, read between the lines, throws some curious light on our policy in the East.

The "Daily Chronicle" April 15 says:—"There is not much doubt that disaffected Burmese and Kachin dignitaries are pretty sure of support and encouragement when once they cross the Chinese border. So long as the Pekin Government allows the passing to and fro of predatory bands and the employment of its own people in these incursions, we shall have trouble. The difficulty is to arrive at some "modus vivendi." Probably Sir Robert Hart, during his visit to this country, could help us to a solution."

Prince Bismarck reached his seventy-eighth birthday on the 1st April. Apropos of the veteran diplomatist's birthday, there is a story extant about him that is worth repeating. During Mr. Gladstone's last Administration his name was coupled with Bismarck's, and they were classed as colleagues. This seems to have annoyed some of the Germans, and he was asked if it were true. The Prince replied, "Oh, yes; we are colleagues, but with a difference. I plant trees, and he cuts hem down."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In the House of Common on Friday, April 14,—Mr. Macneill gave notice of his intention to call attention to the subject of the Civil Service in India and move a resolution.—Mr. McLaren gave notice that he would call attention to the question of Civil Service examination for India and move a resolution.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

In answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. G. Russell said: The appointment of judges in the Presidency Small Cause Courts is by law vested in the Local Governments, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council. Mr. Kishore Mohum Chatterji is, no doubt, a person of considerable merits and qualifications, or he would not have been appointed to the office he now holds. But no judge has any right to promotion, and the Secretary of State cannot admit that, when in the course of his discretion, the Lieutenant-Governor made the appointment which he considered best for the public service, the Secretary of State would be right to call upon him to state his reasons, beyond the fact that he was satisfied of the competence of Mr. Ormond for the post, and that it was for the interests of the service that he should be appointed. It appears that the Lieutenant-Governor consulted the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court and the Chief Justice of the High Court, who both approved of the course taken by him, that Mr. Ormond should be appointed to act as second Judge in preference to Mr. Chatterji. The matter is one which is entirely within the discretion of the Governments in India, and the Secretary of State sees no reason for taking any action regarding it.—Dr. Hunter: May I ask whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is the same gentleman who recently interfered with trial by jury?—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: I fancy the hon. member knows the answer to that question. (Laughter.)

SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

On the 17th ult., replying to Mr. Caine, Mr. G. Russell said: Sir David Barbour will complete five years' service as a member of the Governor-General's Council on Nov. 26, 1893. The Secretary of State does not think it desirable to alter the law (Act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 67, s.3) by which it is provided that only two members of the Council (of whom one must be a barrister) can be selected from persons who have not rendered at least ten years' service under the Government in India; and as there are at present two such members—namely, Sir Alexander Miller and Lieut.-General Brackenbury, he is unable to consider the advisability of appointing a financier from this country to succeed Sir David Barbour. There is no prospect of a vacancy in the appointment of legal member of Council, as Sir Alexander Miller's appointment will not expire till April, 1896.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. Webb, Mr. G. Russell said: At the instance of my right hon. friend the member for Halifax, and my hon. friend the member for Shoreditch, the Secretary of State has appointed a departmental committee consisting of my right hon. friend the member for Halifax, my hon. friend the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, General Sir Donald Stewart and Sir James Peile, members of the Council of India, with myself as chairman, and the Military Secretary of the India Office as secretary. Its object is to inquire into the rules, regulations, and practice in the Indian cantonments and elsewhere in India with regard to prostitutes and to the treatment of venereal diseases, in order to ascertain and report how far they accord with the resolution of the House of Commons of June 5, 1888—namely: "That in the opinion of this House any mere suspension of measures for the compulsory examination of women, and for licensing and regulating of prostitution in India is insufficient and the legislation which enjoins, authorises, or permits such measures ought to be repealed."

OPERATIONS IN THE KACHIN COUNTRY.

On Tuesday, April 18, replying to Mr. T. G. Bowles, Sir H. Grey said: Her Majesty's Government have received information confirming the news of fresh troubles in the Kachin country, but the reports in the Press appear to be exaggerated. A telegram of the 13th inst. stated that the attack on the N'Krang post on the 10th inst. had been repulsed without loss. In consequence of the report that a body of armed Chinese 300 strong had appeared in the neighbourhood of Sima, a military column was despatched from Bhamo on the 13th inst. Her Majesty's Government has no reason to suppose that the armed Chinese are similar to the Black Flags or in any way connected with the Chinese Government; nor that such military operations, if any, as may be required to secure order in those districts will give rise to further irruption. Negotiations are progress with the Chinese Government regarding in the Kachin country and her Majesty's Government hope that in due course an understanding will be arrived at.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION PROSPECTS.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Chicago, says:—The strike is at an end, and several thousand men are at work in the Exhibition. The strike was unpopular among the men and a tactical blunder. Most of the British exhibits are on the ground. Of course, there has been an immense amount of work to do; but the general preparations have been long in operation, as, indeed, was necessary in this, the biggest Exhibition scheme ever known. The Royal Commission, of which the Prince of Wales is president, with Sir Richard Webster vice-president and chairman, and Sir F. Bramwell vice-president and deputy chairman of the Council, worked hard at their arrangements at the Society of Arts, and now the work is localised in Victoria House, down here by the shores of Lake Michigan. Here Sir H. Trueman Wood, the hon. secy., is installed with his staff, making show for the 60,000*l*. granted by Government for the purpose. Our sections are scattered over these gigantic grounds, something like three times as big as Hyde Park, the main divisions, the same being part of different buildings, being—1, Fine Arts. 2, Manufactures and Liberal Arts. 3, Agriculture. 4, Machinery. 5, Electricity. 6, Mines. 7, Transportation. 8, Horticulture. The principal British Court is in the huge manufacture building. The fine collection of pottery will be here, also furniture, textiles. The London and North-Western Railway are sending an engine and carriages. The Great Western Railway are sending a broad gauge engine. The Great Eastern, Midland and Irish Railways also exhibit. There will be a full collection of cycles contributed by nearly all the leading makers. A very large collection of ships' models by the principal ship-building and marine engineering firms, as well as by the most important steamship companies, will be exhibited in this department. In this building will also be some interesting loans; a model of the Forth Bridge; a collection of pictures of carriages by the Institute of Coachbuilders, &c. The machinery exhibits will not be very large, but there will be some fine exhibits. Galloways, of Marchester, are sending a 400-horse power engine, and Willans and Robinson a 350-h.p. engine, to drive the machinery. Perhaps the most important exhibit in this building will be cotton-cleaning machinery by one of the principal makers. There will also be looms, spinning frames, steam hammers, and printing machinery. The Agricultural Section includes food. Here we are well represented. In spirituous and other liquors there ar many exhibitors. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., is showing a fine model of his stud farm. A very important exhibit included in this class will be a model working dairy, which will have a separate location in the grounds. There will also be a fine exhibit of baking machinery in a separate building. The electrical exhibitors are not very numerous. The most important will be a fine collection, lent by the British Post Office of telegraph apparatus. In the Fisheries Buildings we shall be represented by a typical collection of fishing gear, some exhibits of anglers' requisites, &c. There are not many exhibitors in the Horticultural Department. In the building for Mines and Mining we shall have collections specially prepared, illustrating English mineralogy and metallurgy, besides exhibits from a number of private exhibitors. In the Fine Art Department the collection will probably be as good as has ever been sent out of the country. There is a strong committee for the purpose, of which Sir Frederick Leighton is president, and Mr. J. W. Beck, of the New Gallery, is secretary. Nearly all the Royal Academicians, and most of those who are best known as exhibitors at the usual galleries, will be represented. Among the Colonies, Canada will be the largest exhibitor, as might naturally be expected. She is showing largely in the Agricultural and Mining Buildings, as well as in the Manufactures. The Canadian Commission is putting up a special building in the grounds for their offices. New South Wales is the next largest; her principal exhibits will be minerals, wool, and timber. The Cape will make a good exhibit—notably, a magnificent exhibit of diamonds. The general works are backward. The opening was to take place on the 1st of May by President Cleveland, and the ceremony will be out of doors.

The storm has done but little damage. The Japanese temple has been slightly injured. The last gale destroyed a flimsy hotel. Spring is just beginning. The planting of the grounds, which include wood, water, and gardens, is backward. They will not be in full beauty till Midsummer or thereabouts, and they ought to be a dream of delight. In this country, where the stress of winter is profound, the awakening of spring is a little delayed, but it comes with a sudden rush of life when it begins, and the signs of this are visible on every hand.

Mr. Henty, the popular author of boys' books, has, as a newspaper correspondent, smelt powder in many parts of the world. He was present at many fierce conflicts in the Italo-Austian War, and accompanied the Abyssinian and Ashantee expeditions. He also passed unscathed through the Franco-German War and the Carlist War in Spain.

DOCTOR AND DRUNKARD.

In reviewing a work on Drunkenness by George R. Wilson, M.B., C.M., of the Royal Asylum, Morningside, Edinburgh, a contemporary writes:—Mr. Wilson is what the Americans know as an Alienist: he is professionally concerned with the cure of mental diseases. It is therefore more likely that the latest of the scores of volumes on the *mania a potu* will be treated more scientifically than if the author was either a philanthopist or a fanatic. He is neither. He is simply a cool-headed pathologist, who considers the craving for stimulants, a disease either induced or inherited, and, like most wise men, is inclined to treat it like any other malady of the nervous system. He is not prepared to explain away the drunkard's vice or to minimise its moral significance, much less does he desire to abate the necessary restrictions and penalties—the "five shillings or three days," *plus* the magisterial platitudes—attaching to his habit. On the contrary, if it can be shown that "depraved character and perverted conduct are the outcome of self-imposed nervous impediments," we thereby, Mr. Wilson considers, establish a case for more rigorous treatment. Lastly, if in studying the causation of the hapless victim's addiction to strong waters, we find that this is due to "an ill-organised constitution," that ought to be all the more reason why he should be surrounded with the strongest barriers against excess and the highest incentives to self-control so long as that treatment is appropriate.

All of these points in his thesis are excellently argued by an appeal to facts already known, and to others derived from the author's experience. That drunkenness is a desease has been quite clearly established, but it is, unfortunately, one more easily prevented than cured. Affecting as it does the brain before it ruins any other organ, alcoholism shows itself in general dissolution on the highest level—exacting egoism, irretability, lying, dishonesty, suspiciousness, loss of reticence, passionate violence, suicide, variability in moods, sentimentalism, melancholy, morbid hilarity, defects of memory, alcoholic dementia, loss of interest, energy and initiative, impairment of imagination and reasoning the *spes vinosa* or insane sanguineness, defects of attention, of mistakes in judgment, and various minor delusions. Then follow dissolution in the middle and lowest levels, tremors, loss of power, including defects in co-ordination, convulsive seizures, perverted sensibility, hallucination of sight and hearing, insomnia, and a host of other signs of the organs being affected. In short, drunkenness is a "neurosis, and takes its place in the family tree of decease alongside of insanity, epilepsy, and the like." It obeys the peculiarities of atavism. That is, it will pass over one generation and break out in the next. A boy who has had a drunken grandfather will become a drunkard in spite of every care to prevent him. It may crop up here and there in a family in whose members there are many neuropathic disorders, or it may be the first evidence of a tainted stock, and initiate a series of gross pathological conditions in the individual and in family; or it may be simply what many people consider all drunkenness to be—"a culpable failure on the part of an ordinary individual to conduct himself, and control his desires in accordance with the ethical standard of his time." Mr. Wilson does not seem to have the slightest confidence in any of the vaunted nostrums for the "cure," of the vice—or the disease—once initiated or inherited. He places more reliance on moral means, and on diet, sleep, exercise and fresh air. As for legislative treatment of drunkenness, he is in favour of the Gothenburg system, and a more efficient check on public-houses, more particularly the hours of opening; while the confinement of the dipsomaniac meets with his approval. These questions are all discussed with knowledge and intelligence. Yet we close Mr. Wilson's suggestive little volume—good as it is, so far as the main proposition in it is concerned—not quite convinced that, taking the scientific aspect of the question, we have heard the last word.

Climate has something to do with the craving for stimulants—but not every thing; and the cheapness or dearness of the drug—for drug it is quite as much as opium or hemp—has less influence on the readiness with which it is bought than some of the well-meaning theorists who are ventilating that belief at present seem inclined to contend. The Russian and the Scotchman are generous friends to exciseable goods. But so are the Africans, and Hawaiians are so fond of rum that there is a self-denying clause in the local Liquor Act which forbids it being sold to a native, just as philanthrophy and self-protection have made the selling or giving of intoxicants to a North-American Indian an offence severely punishable both in the United States and the British possessions. The importation of spirits into Africa has, like the introduction of lethal weapons been prohibited by an International Congress. Yet Mr. Commissioner Johnston tells us that in a district in Nyassaland, where a bottle of Hamburg gin was never seen, he met more tipsy people than in Ratcliff-highway on a Saturday night. They got elevated on a native brew, like all barbarians, cultivated the maxim of "Drinkee for drunkee." Hence it matters very little whether foreign grog is or is not excluded. Again, wine is cheap enough in some countries. In Spain the streets of Xeres de la Frontera have been watered with sherry, and at the old Italians fairs, before the time of good roads and railways, an Italian peasant drank not by the glass or by the bottle, but by the hour. Nor is wine of a kind dear in France. Yet absinthe and brandy are wrecking the French nation. In Denmark corn and potato "brandevun" can be bought for 5d. the quart. Yet all over Scandinavia drunkenness is alarmingly on the increase and in Norway, where there are special restrictions on the sale of spirits, so much beer is drunk that a new disease has resulted from this inordinate swilling—the eager desire to get drunk in a roundabout way. In short, the peeple try to consume enough beer to reach the stage which the Russian attains by a few glasses of vodka. Like the cabman who boasted that he got drunk for eighteen pence, the spirit-drinking drunkard reaches his goal without the unnecessary loss of time which the beer-drinking drunkard has to endure. Yet both consume in the elevating and stupefying operation about the same amount of alcohol. Finally, though Mr. Wilson is, we think quite correct in pronouncing drunkennass a disease inherited or acquired, how does this conclusion fit in with the notorious fact that a Greenland Eskimo will scarcely survive two drinking bouts, and that many African chiefs live in a chronic condition of drunkenness on fermented banana juice, palm wine, or millet beer?

MR. RIDER HAGGARD ON HIS FIRST BOOK.

Mr. Rider Haggard "commenced author" at a very early age. He tells how he won a prize while at school for describing the scene at an operation in a hospital; and he did this notwithstanding the fact that he had at that time never crossed the doors of a hospital. One of Mr. Haggard's first literary efforts, an article entitled "A Visit to the Chief Secocœni," it appears, nearly got him into trouble:—

I was then serving on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and the article, signed with my initials, reached South Africa in its printed form shortly after the annexation of the Transvaal. Young men with a pen in their hands are proverbially indiscreet, and in this instance I was no exception. In the course of my article I had described the Transvaal Boer at home with a fidelity that should be avoided by members of a diplomatic mission, and had even gone the length of saying that most of the Dutch women were "fat." Needless to say, my remarks were translated into the Africander papers, and somewhat extensively read, especially by the ladies in question and their male relatives; nor did the editors of those papers forbear to comment on them in leading articles. Shortly afterwards there was a great and stormy meeting of Boers at Pretoria. As matters began to look serious, somebody ventured among them to ascertain the exciting cause, and returned with the pleasing intelligence that they were all talking of what the Englishman had written about the physical proportions of their womenkind and domestic habits, and threatening to take up arms to avenge in. Of my feelings on learning this news I will not discourse, but they were uncomfortable, to say the least of it. Happily, in the end, the gathering broke up without bloodshed; but when the late Sir Bartle Frere came to Pretoria, some months afterwards, he administered to me a sound and well-deserved lecture on my indiscretion. I excused myself by saying that I had set down nothing which was not strictly true, and he replied to the effect that therein lay my fault. I quite agree with him; indeed, there is little doubt but that these bald statements of fact as to the stoutness of the Transvaal "fraus," and the lack of cleanliness in their homes, went near to precipitating a result that, as it chanced, was postponed for several years. Well, it is all done with now, and I take this opportunity of apologising to such of the ladies in question as may still be in the land of life.

Mr. Haggard describes how "Dawn," his first novel, came to be published:—The face of a girl whom I saw in a church at Norwood gave me the idea of writing a novel. The face was so perfectly beautiful, and at the same time so refined, that I felt I could fit a story to it which should be worthy of a heroine similarly endowed. How to compose a novel I knew not; so I wrote straight on, trusting to the light of nature to guide me. My main object was to produce the picture of a woman perfect in mind and body, and to show her character ripening and growing spiritual, under the pressure of various afflictions. I worked very hard at this novel during the next six months or so; but at length it was finished and despatched to Mr. Trubner, who, as his firm did not deal in this class of book, submitted it to five or six of the first publishers of fiction. One and all they declined it; so that by degrees it became clear to me that I might as well have saved my labour. Mr. Trubner, howevee, had confidence in my work and submitted the manuscript to Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson for report. The report was to the effect that there was a good deal of power in the novel, but that it required to be entirely re-written. The first part he thought so good that he advised me to expand it; and the unhappy ending he could not agree with. If I killed the heroine it would kill the book, he said. He might have been right; but I still hold to my first conception, according to which Angela was doomed to an early and pathetic end, as the fittest crown to her career. That the story needed re-writing there is no doubt; but I believe that it would have been better as a work of art if I had dealt with it on the old lines, especially as the expansion of the beginning, in accordance with the advice of my kindly critic, took the tale back through the history of another generation—always a most dangerous experiment. Still, I did as I was told, not presuming to set up a judgment of my own in the matter. If I had worked hard at the first draft of the novel, I worked much harder at the second, especially as I could not give all my leisure to it, being engaged at the time in reading for the Bar. So hard did I work that at length my eyesight gave out, and I was obliged to complete the last hundred sheets in a darkened room. But let my eyes ache as they might, I would not give up till it was finished, within about three months from the date of its commencement. Recently I went through this book to prepare it for a new edition, chiefly in order to cut out some of the mysticism and tall writing, for which it is too remarkable, and was pleased to find that it still interested me.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, April 18.

Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Col A. Hill, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay.

Lieut-Colonel A A W Beamish, on the com letion of ten years' continuous civil employment, is placed on the Reserve List.

Lieut-Col R Gardiner retires on an Indian pension.

Major M H Purcell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A A W Beamish.

Major J R M Chard, V C, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A Hill

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors—Brevet Major E S E Childers, vice M H Purcell; C V Wingfield-Stratford, on augmentation; C Maxwell, vice J R M Chard, V C; W Coles, in succession to Lieut-Colonel R Gardiner, retired.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—E H Hills, vice Brevet Major E S E Childers; F Baylay, vice C V Wingfield-Stratford; W MacAdam, on augmentation; W S Speranza, vice C Maxwell; E A Edgell, vice W Coles.

Second Lieut A Rolland to be Lieutenant.

Superintending Clerk W J Shute to be Quartermaster, with the onorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut G W Roberts (retired).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut J Martin resigns his commission.

The Royal Fusiliere City of London Regiment—Captain G O H C Gall retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut S Menzies, from the Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Captain, vice G O H C Gall.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Captain W Gloster is seconded for service with the British Guiana Militia.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sergeant H M Leet, from the Northumbersand Fuiliiers, to be second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E J Dent, promoted.

The Roya Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut H S Bradsha is superseded for absence without leave.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Sergeant H Beck, from 19th Hussars, to be Sedond Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J G R Swanson, promated.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut-Colonel and Colonel B N Anley, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Durham Light Infantry—Captain R Norton r3tires on retired pay; Lieut A W Baker to be Captain, vice R Norton.

Army Service Corps.

The following Officers are transferred to the Permanent List:—

As Lieut S H Lieut G Conway-Gordon, from 1st Dragron Guards Lieut W G B Boyce, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment; Lieut E L Colquhoun, from 5th Dragoon Guards.

As Second-Lieutenants—Second-Lieut J C L Black, from the Buffs East Kent Regiment; Second-ieut A W Hole, from the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment; Second-Lient A Amoy, from Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers; Second-Lieut R N J Glen, from the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment; Lieut G F Walton, from the Worcestershire Regiment; Second-Lieuts J C L Black, A W Hole, A Amey, R N J Glen, and G F Walton, Lieutenant in the Army, to be Lieutenant, on the Permanent List, to complete establishment.

The following Officers, now on probation as Second Lieutenants, to be on probation as Lieutenants:—Lieut R H F Standen, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Lieut J W H Russell, 9th Lancers.

Unattached List—Gentleman Cadet R J Ross, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Major General W Black, C B, now a Colonel on the Staff, to be a Brigadier-General on the staff, to command the troops in Jamaica; Lieut Colonel A A Baker, Army Serivice Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Captain F T Clayton, Army Service Corps, who has vacated that appointment.

Army Pay Department.—Captain J H Ensor, 12th Lancers to be Paymaster.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-General Sir J B Edwards, KCMG, CB, Royal Engineers, is placed on retired pay.

Major-General Sir R Harrison, KCB, CMG, Royal Engineers to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir J B Edwards, KCMG, CB

Colonel (temporary Major General) Sir C Warren, GCMG KCB, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, vice Sir R Harrison, KCB, CMG.

Colonel F J Hercy, half-pay, to be Major-General.

Brevet-Colonel E T H Hutton, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, in granted the sustantive rank of Colonel in the Army on appointment as Commandant of the Colonial Forces of New South Wales, and to have the local and temporary rank of Major General whilst so employed

Colonel A M Cardew, from Captain half-pay Staff Officer of Pensioners, in placed on retired pay

Brevet Colodel M F Stokes, from Lieutenant Colonel half-pay, retires on pension

Quartermasler and Honorary Lieut F Howard, the Cheshire Regiment, in granted the honoracy rank of Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—H F Hay, to Trincomalee (May 15).

Commander—P C Underwood, to Thunderer (April 18).

Lieutenants—H Williams and H Talbot to Excellent, additional (April 13); G H Hewitt, to Magpie, in command (April 25); A R F Bailey, W O Clive, and G J Taylor, to Thunderer (April 18); N S Allen (RNR), to Barham (May 2); H S Grant, to Colossus (April 18); F L Field, to Dreadnought (April 1); A L Hughes-Hughes, to President, additional (May 2); J D Daintree, to R N College (May 1).

Staff Commanders—F Roberts, to Agamemnon (May 20); A Fane, to Thunderer (N), and to Wildfire, additional (April 18).

Staff Engineer—J Gardiner to Monarch (April 15).

Chief Engineers—W Milton to Barham (May 2); E Thomas to Agincourt (April 18).

Engineers.—F D Thomson to Barham (May 2); W G Glanville to Magpie E W Cudlip to Shannon (April 25).

Assistaant Engineer—H Lashmore additional to Pembroke (May 2).

Deputy-Inspector Generals—G W L Harrison to Malta Hospital; J W Fisher to Playmouth Hospital (April 19).

Fleet Surgeons—W B Drew to Trafalgar (undated); N T Connolly to Thunderer (April 18).

Surgeons—C I Fyfe, to Wanderer (April 18); H Clift, to Magpie (April 25); J Moore, to Defiance (April 30), M O'Brien to Thunderer, additional (April 18).

Chaplains—Rev H P Dawson, to Collingwood; Rev R Delby to Iron Duke (April 17).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev F A Sims, to Trafalgar (undated).

Fleet Paymaster—H P Brenan, to Malabar April 19.

Staff Paymaster—C Raxworthy, to Thunderer, April 18.

Clerk—H B Pearson, to Thunderer, April 18.

Gunners.—H Barrett, to Cambridge April 14; E Webb, to Barham, May 2.

COAST GUARD.

Chief Officer—F Watty, to Coastguard Carnoustie, April 22; M Teling, R N R, to Coastguard; Foway; R Tozer, R N R, Coastguard Sea Salters Cliff; E Strong, to Coastguard, Rosmoney, April 17.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, April 12. 1893—Assistant-Paymaster G H Sturgess has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet (April 8)

April 13 In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Commander W E Darwell has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain; Assistant-Paymaster G G Purches has been placed on the Retired List (April 7).

Staff Engineer D E Smith has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (April 5); Chief Engineer G B Alton has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (April 1)

April 15—Surgeon T R Pickthorn has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—onorary Assistant-Paymaster C G Powell to be Honorary Paymaster.

April 17—Sub-Lieutenants A C H Smith and C R Acklom has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R Clarke, B C S	Maj-Gen A R Badcock, C B, I S C
Mr H F T Maguire, B C S	Col L H E Tucker, C I E, B Inf
Mr A H Davis, B	Col R H F Rennick, I S C
Mr W E G Belcher, B	Lt-Col E A Fraser, I S C
Mr A N Knyvett, B	Maj S C F Peile, I S C
Mr H Rainier, B	Lt C H Clay, I S C
Mr J J Page, B	Lt G M Audain, I S C
Mr J H P Forsyth, B	Condr T Green, B
Mr C J S Baker, B	Surg-Maj G S A Ranking, M D, B
Mr W L Cousens, B	
Mr J Thomson, M C S	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C Cuthbertson, B C S, 6 mos	Lt F P Webber, I S C, 14 days
Mr A A Watson, B, 1 mo	Surg-Lt-Col J Wilson, M D, B, 6 mos
Mr T H D La Touche, B, 6 mos	Surg-Maj A Duncan, B, till Nov 25
Mr B Samuel, B, 6 mos	Surg-Maj J C Marsden, B, 6 mos
Mr J C Kohijar, Bo, 6 mos	Surg-Capt M A T Collie, Bo, 6 mos
Lt-Col H H H Kelly, I S C, 4 mos	Surg-Capt M A T Collie, Bo, 6 mos
Lt A J W Browne, I S C, 6 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C Duffin, B	Mr A C Dutt, M C S
Mr S Cox, B	Major J N Walker, Bo S C

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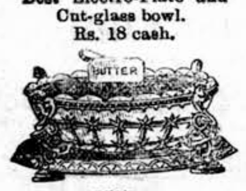

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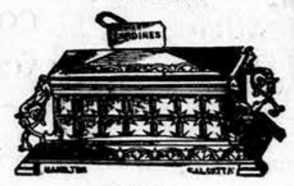

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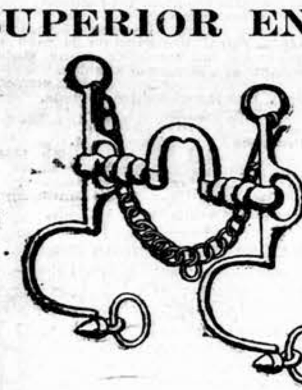

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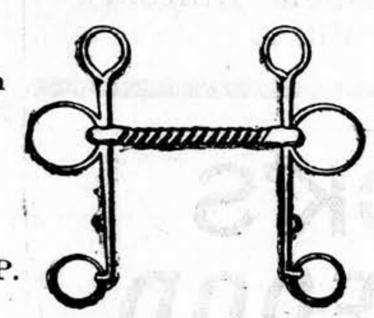

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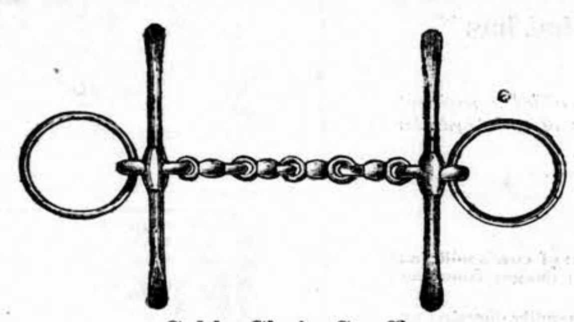

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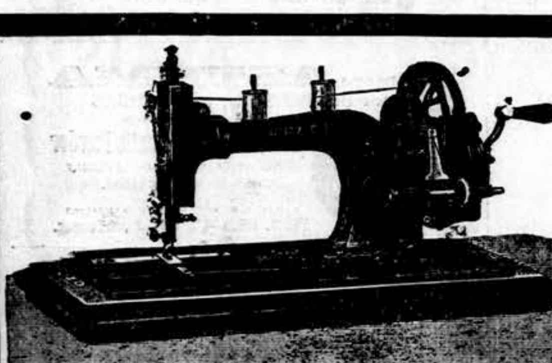

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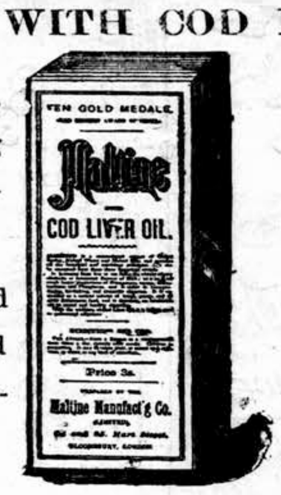

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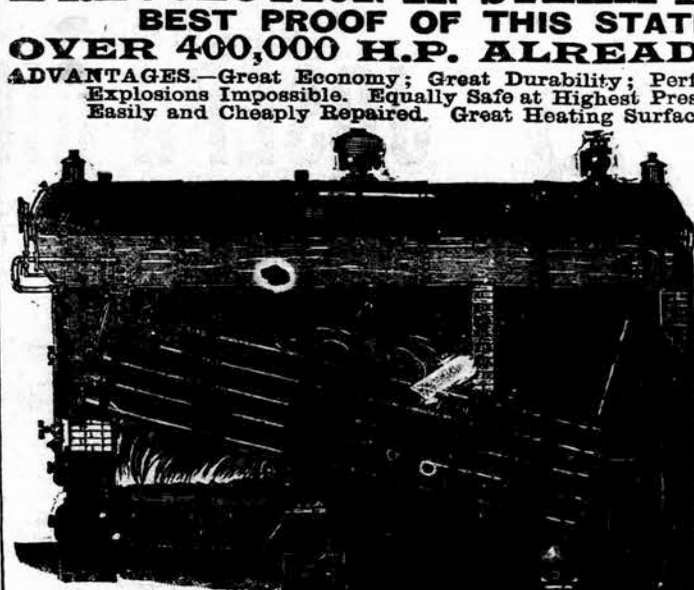

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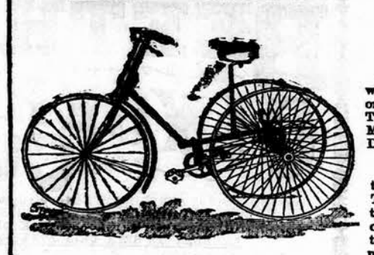

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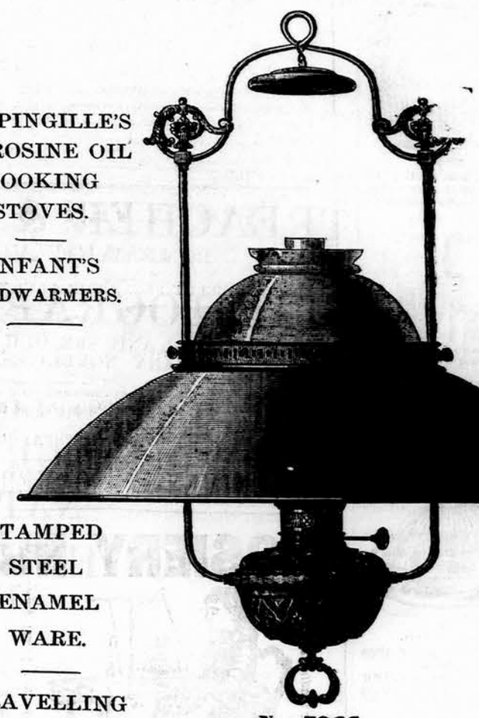

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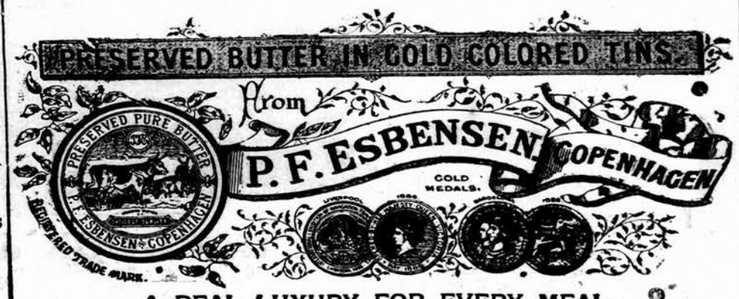

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